E WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD, Editor and Prop.

HOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

RIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1872.

Radical Fears in Indiana.

formation to the Liberal headquarters ashington City from Indiana shows the canvass in that State is being ucted with a vigor quite unparalleled political history. So earnest is the of Morton and company to defeat bricks for Governor that a complete ass of every election precinct in the has been made, the result of which not turn out to be very gratifying to emoninationists. More speakers, more ey, and more documents are called for. ex has been implored to enter actively the campaign. Secretary Boutwell een called to make speeches in sevportions of the State, and has decided pend. It appears that there is great tisfaction among the German Republis. In Terra Haute alone 350 of them joined a Greeley club.

h and South Carolina at Louisville.

e suppose our home readers would o know by whom they are represent the so-called Democratic Convention ouisville. We have not yet the full f delegates, but the proceedings dis the following names:

a the Committee of Credentials there is ted, W. R. Trout, of North Carolina; . Stokes, South Carolina. On the mittee on Organization, C. W. Gas North Carolina; E. F. Stokes, South lina. Committee on Resolution, S. lourney, North Carolina: E. F. Stokes, h Carolina. Judge James Lyons, of inia, is President of the Convention, D. L. Faggner, (Fagg?) of North lina, and Edward Stokes, of South lina, are among the Vice Presidents. do not know a single one of the North lina representatives, nor heard of any pt the Radical Gassett, of Raleigh, nor e know the Stokes family of South lina.

o greater fraud was ever perpetrated the Democratic party of these two s than such a representation in such a vention.

The Louisville Convention.

his body has adjourned after a short, ny and incomplete session. Its work, ar as it may exert any influence upon destinies of the country, will be inous.

We are not disposed to laugh at or deride such men as Judge Lyons, Chauncey rd and a few others who were collected ouisville, or call O'Conor and Adams r nicknames. We regret to see men om we have long regarded as able and ndly statesmen, lending character and nence to a movement conceived and tured by the Federal administration, which can have no other effect than help e elect President Grant.

Mr. O'Conor's eminent ability as a yer, and his great purity of character a man, have given him a national repuon, but when he stoops now to discuss stions of tariff and finance, he demonates the fact that he does not underd the wants or the demands of the ntry. He surely does not appreciate condition and vital interests of the th.

His firm refusal of the nomination, the reaction of the Convention, the bitter nciation of Mr. O'Conor, and the hdrawal of the Louisiana delegates refor, and his subsequent renomination a Mass Meeting, destroys the regularity and character of the proceedings. are glad, at least, that so distinguished an does not head a movement so questionable in its motives and so pernicious its influences.

The people of no State will be cajoled the support of the nominees, be they so eminent. A stern duty—a fearful possibility, stares us in the face. We not stop to caress old favorites or quarwith old prejudices. The world moves. we stand still we will be run over and shed. There is a political tide now wing, which, if we take it at its flood, will to peace and prosperity.

ant's Beef-Eaters in our Custom-Houses.

England had her rotten boroughs. We e our rotten custom houses. But there his difference, says the *World*, between gland and ourselves, that when the ten-borough system did prevail there was Tory in the land so brazen as to maintain that the party upholding it were economical or great reformers, while with us ry upholders of the rotten custom uses are traveling all over the United tes, spouting on every stump, vaunting every newspaper of their party, the at reforms they have inaugurated and economy they practice. Here is an mple of their reform. Albemarle, in rth Carolina, is a port of entry—a very dest port. The total foreign commerce Albemarle during the calendar year ding December 31, 1871, was:

Exports.....$336
Imports..... *Nil*

To superintend this foreign trade of Albemarle, amounting in the aggregate to $336, it required the following officials:

Officials.	Salary, actual cost for 1871.
collector	$1,391 53
d-party collector and clerk	1,000 00
deputy collector	1,460 00
deputy collector	1,095 00
boat hands	480 00
coast inspector	365 00
Total	$5,791 00

These figures are official, and the above penditure was actually incurred during 71 to take care of a total commerce mounting to $336. Now, we simply sk who should be more ashamed—a whole people for being subjected to such a rotten swindle, or an Administration that boasts f reform and economy, allowing it to go on for the three years that they are in ower?

The Political Outlook.

Ever since the North Carolina election there has been a lull in the political world. The result in this State, while it was not all that the Liberals hoped for, was a bitter disappointment to the Administration party. The Vermont election had no political significance and created little or no interest.

The contest in Maine, though conducted by the friends of Mr. Greeley with much and increasing interest, can result only in a Radical triumph, probably by a reduced majority, and with a gain of two and, possibly, of three members of Congress for the Democracy.

We see it stated that Senator Trumbull, who has just returned from a canvass of Maine, expresses the opinion that the election there on Monday next will be very close, with the chances in favor of the election of the Radical candidate for Governor.

In Indiana and Pennsylvania all the indications are that the Democrats and Liberal Republicans will be successful in the October elections. Ohio is doubtful, with the prospect of very large gains in the representatives to Congress. It is, however, too soon to gather much definite information from these States. After the Maine election both parties will turn their entire attention to these three great States, and it is more than probable that the Presidential election will be virtually decided in this great preliminary battle.

The friends of Mr. Greeley very reasonably, we think, claim as certain for him the States of New York, Missouri, Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Texas, Tennessee and Georgia, giving a total of one hundred and ten electoral votes, fifty-two less than the requisite number. West Virginia, Alabama, Delaware, Connecticut and Indiana, casting thirty-seven votes, are almost certain for Greeley, while his chances in New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Illinois are better than those of Grant. There yet remains Louisiana, Arkansas, Ohio and Florida as debateable ground, to say nothing of Wisconsin, Nebraska, California and Oregon, from which our advices are not so definite, but in which the Liberal movement is making much headway.

We have much to hope for. Harmonious action and enthusiastic work will achieve a glorious victory for the future peace and prosperity of the county.

Our Allies—The Liberal Republicans.

We are not of that class of men who think that the action of the Cincinnati and Baltimore conventions, in uniting upon Mr. Greeley as a candidate for the Presidency brought about such a fusion of Liberals and Democrats as to destroy their identity and individuality as members of separate and distinct organizations.

According to our understanding of the matter, the theory upon which the Liberal Republicans and the Democrats are now acting together, is a very different one, and a brief reference to the facts will, we think, prove the correctness of our view.

Democrats took no part in the Cincinnati Convention. Liberal Republicans took no part in the Baltimore Convention. Each party continues to operate through its own organizations and its own officers. We have both State and National Executive Committees, representing, on the one hand, the Democratic and on the other the Liberal Republican party. In North Carolina, Hon. D. M. Barringer is the Chairman of the one, while W. S. Mason is at the head of the other. It is true that these committees are working together in the most harmonious manner, but this is the result of an alliance and not of a fusion. General Barringer is still a Democrat, and Mr. Mason is still a Republican.

This is a matter of far more importance, in some respects, at the North than it is at the South, for the reason that the number of Liberal Republicans, properly so-called, is quite small in the South. In fact, it may be safely said that many, if not all the prominent members of the Liberal Republican organization in North Carolina have, for several years, voted with the Democratic Party. Indeed, we consider the action of the Democratic Party in thus formally recognizing the existence of the Liberal Republican organization in North Carolina as the result of a magnanimous and generous determination on the part of Democrats to carry out, in both letter and spirit, the alliance entered into with the people at the North. Had it been otherwise, or had there been a fusion instead of an alliance, Messrs. Mason and Goodloe, and the half dozen other gentlemen who inaugurated the Liberal movement in North Carolina, would have been swallowed up and lost sight of with their few hundred followers in the ninety odd thousands of Democrats in the State.

But it is a habit of Southern men, not only to do gracious things, but to do them graciously.

The Southern people, therefore, would not dim the splendor of the offering they had made when, with one consent, laying, as a propitiatory sacrifice upon the altar of a grief-stricken country, the lives, the hopes and the sorrows, as well as the hates, the bitter prejudices and the baser passions of their heart of hearts, they proposed to unite in bonds of friendship with men whom they had learned to look upon as the deadliest enemies of themselves and of their country! Southern men were not little enough to mar the magnificence of a spectacle such as the world had never before witnessed, by higgling about the details of its exhibition.

And we are free to confess that we have lost nothing by our magnanimity; for unless the signs of the times deceive us, we shall receive for our candidate the votes of a sufficient number of men who would not have voted for a man supported by Democrats alone, to turn the scale in North Carolina in November, even supposing the nominal majority of Caldwell to be a real one.

But the question that troubles many good men at the South is, will the election of Mr. Greeley be a blessing to the South at all commensurate with the sacrifice we made in his nomination?

Upon this point we entertain not a particle of doubt.

The Baltimore Convention nominated Mr. Greeley because the Cincinnati Convention had nominated him. The Cincinnati Convention nominated him because he was the strongest representative man of the necessities that had given birth to the Party it represented.

What, then, were these necessities of the country, so imperative in their character that they demanded, and obtained, the disruption of a party that for twelve years had ruled with absolute sway? We answer that they were a necessity for civil service reform, a necessity for a stricter regard for the rights and liberties of the citizen, and a necessity for a return to Constitutional Government.

We do not assert, nor do we believe, that the Liberal Republican movement owes its inception or its early success to any friendly or fraternal feeling on the part of Northern men for Southern men. The necessities that Northern men felt were not the necessities of the South, but of themselves.

It was not because the civil service was a by-word and a reproach to humanity, in its corruption in the South, that Northern men became Liberal Republicans. It was not because Southern men were arrested and imprisoned and tortured and hung that Northern men became Liberal Republicans. It was not because the unlawful usurpation of powers not delegated to it by the States or by the people, enabled the Federal Government to disregard and abolish States' lines and States' rights in the South, that Northern men became Liberal Republicans. Not at all. What operated upon Northern hearts was the danger that menaced Northern homes. And it is for this very reason that we have so much hope and confidence in its strength, solidity and permanence. And, indeed, the movement did not begin a day too soon.

The stench of the Custom House Frauds in New York had reached the whole civilized world.

Colonel Grosvenor, a prominent citizen, had been shot down and killed while in the peaceful pursuit of his lawful business, upon the public streets of the city of Chicago, by troops unlawfully raised and acting under orders from Lieutenant General Sheridan, himself in unlawful military occupation of the city. And Sheridan's conduct had been endorsed and officially commended, in public orders, by the General commanding the army of the United States!

In three States, at least, in New York, in Pennsylvania, and in Illinois, in defiance of their Governors and in utter disregard of their rights and of the rights of the people thereof, Federal troops had openly exercised usurped functions.

These were the necessities that impelled thinking men, who loved themselves, their personal liberty and the rights of their States more than they loved the Radical party, to sever themselves from it and to inaugurate the Liberal Republican movement.

Such are the men with whom we have formed an alliance, and such are the objects aimed at. If, by our united efforts, we can attain them, no man will deny that the fruits of Mr. Greeley's election will be fully commensurate with the sacrifice made in his nomination.

The South asks no more.

Will Greeley's Election Benefit Us?

It has been so long since we enjoyed the benefits of a free government, that we can scarcely appreciate in its fullest extent the change in our affairs that the election of Mr. Greeley will bring about. We have been so long accustomed to official interference with our liberties as citizens and in so many ways; we have been so long accustomed to official plunder of our property, and in so many ways, and all without remedy or redress, that if an era of free constitutional government should all at once return, we would doubtless feel like men who had just waked up in some foreign land of such strange beauty and surpassing brightness, as to make them doubt the evidence of even their waking senses!

It will indeed be a strange sensation, but none the less pleasing, when a North Carolinan can once more tread the soil upon which he was born, and in which lie the bones of his ancestors, and feel that he is a free man; that the government under which he lives is organized, that the laws are framed, and that justice is administered for the protection of the weak and the innocent, and not for their oppression.

It will indeed be a strange sight when we can enter our courts of justice and once more see upon the bench men like Gaston, and Manly, and Ruffin, and Badger, instead of men like Tourgee, and Watts, and Logan, and Henry, and Rodman, and Peason, and Reade, who are an offence and a stench in the nostrils of all who honor North Carolina, and look with shame upon her judicial ermine, dragged in the mire of partizan strife or disgraced by corruption, cowardice, drunkenness or ignorance.

It will be a rare feeliog of relief to know that the horde of vultures, calling themselves Revenue officers, who have so long preyed upon the very vitals of the State, have forever taken their flight; to know that the foul brood of spies no longer infests the land, catching up men's words and dogging their paths; to know that Deputy United States Marshals no longer roam over the land—their pockets filled with blank warrants and clothed with power to arrest and imprison innocent men and young children and delicate women!

It will be a safe feeling, that will possess a man, when he realizes that the writ of *Habeas Corpus* cannot be suspended; that the rule of the statute book has taken the place of the rule of the bayonet!

When all these things come to pass, the times will indeed seem strange. That they are benefits no man will deny, but will the election of Mr. Greeley bring them about? This is the great question for us of the South to decide; for if they are to follow Mr. Greeley's election it will plainly be our duty to vote for him regardless of old personal or partizan prejudice.

These great blessings, of which even the anticipated possession makes the future look so bright and hopeful to us, can be summed up in a single word almost, peace and constitutional government!

Is Mr. Greeley pledged to these things? Let the following noble utterances at Vicksburg, in 1870, answer:

"I hope that the time may come when the whole American people, North as well as South, may take a pride in the military achievements of Lee and Stonewall Jackson."

And the following, from his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency:

"In this faith, and with the distinct understanding that if elected, I shall be the President, not of a party, but of the whole people. I accept your nomination in the confident trust that the masses of our countrymen, North and South, are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm, which has too long divided them, forgetting that they have been enemies, in the joyful consciousness that they are, and must henceforth remain, brethren.

And following from his recent Portland speech:

"From those who support me in the South, I have heard but one demand—justice; but one desire—reconciliation. They wish to be heartily reunited and at peace with the North, on any terms which do not involve the surrender of their manhood. They ask that they shall be regarded and treated by any federal authority as citizens—not culprits—so long as they obey and uphold every law consistent with equality and right. They desire a rule which, alike for white and black, shall encourage industry and thrift, and discourcourage rapacity and villainy. They cherish a joyful hope, in which I fully concur, that between the 5th of November and the 4th of Marsh next, quite a number of Governors and other dignitaries, who, in the absurd name of Republicanism and loyalty, have for years been piling debts and taxes upon their war-wasted States, and follow the wholesome example of Bullock, of Georgia, and seek the shades of private life—the darker and deeper those shades, the better for themselves and for mankind. The hope that my election may hasten the much desired hiegira of thieving carpet-baggers, has reconciled to the necessity of supporting me many who would otherwise have hesitated and probably refused."

If any doubts, let him think of these things, and then what Grant has done and said!

LOCAL.

Premium List.—The Premium List of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association for its Fourth Annual Fair, to be held in November next, has been issued from the Journal Steam Power Presses and will be distributed by the General Secretary in a few days. The premiums are liberal and the inducements to exhibitors unusually attractive. We are pleased to see so large an amount of special premiums offered by our merchants and other citizens.

Board of Education.—The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday morning at the Court House and organized themselves into a Board of Education.

The Chairman, Commissioner Lowrey and N. G. Sampson were appointed a committee to suggest localities for building school houses in the township of Wilmington, and the propriety of building one or two houses.

Communication in regard to re-opening Free School, No. 1, on Campbell square, was received and ordered on file.

The Board then adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

Trustees of the University.—At a meeting of the Board of Education held on the 4th instant, in Raleigh, as we learn from the *Era*, one Trustee was appointed from each county in the State for the defunct University. The following are those from this section and some other counties directly connected with us, viz: Thomas D McDoweil, Bladen; John A Maultsby, Columbus; R P Buxton, Cumberland; W R Kenan, Duplin; W S Battle, Edgecombe; R H Smith, Halifax; Rev N McKay, Harnett; James G Scott, Onslow; O H Dockery, Richmond; Archibald Purcell, Robeson; C M T McAuley, Union; W T Faircloth, Wayne; Rev Wm Hooper, Wilson; Dixon Ingram, Anson; D L Russell, Brunswick; Robert F Lehman, Craven; E W Pou, Johnston; R W King, Lenoir; J C Abbott, New Hanover; Dr J C Monk, Sampson.

County Finances.

Abstract of County Treasurer's Account of Receipts and Disbursements for the Fiscal Year ending August 31st, 1872.

Balance from last year.. .....$ 2,200 00

RECEIPTS

From State for care of lunatics.... ...$	577 16
From Register—marriage licenses....	195 90
From Clerk Superior Court, for tax, duty, deeds and mortgages.....	856 92
From redemption of land.....	3 51
From Sheriff, on account of taxes.....	65,828 15
Total receipts.....	$69,721 64

DISBURSEMENTS FOR DEBTS.

Paid notes and bills payable.$15,489 13	
Paid W. & W. R. R., tax collected erroneously, under decision Supreme Court, U. S..... 3,042 12	
Paid for $6,000 six per cent. county bonds, purchased at 85 per cent., due May, 1874..... 5,100 00	
Total debts paid.....	$23,631 25

COUNTY EXPENSES.

Paid witness & jury tickets.$ 8,393 11	
Paid on account of bridges. 1,475 00	
Paid orders from Commissioners..... 27,538 83	
Paid Treasurer's commissions..... 1,242 77	
Total current expenses..	$38,649 76

INTEREST

Due Sept. 1st, 1871, March, 1872, and Sept., 1872.....$ 5,119 99	
Balance on hand..... 2,320 64	
	$69,721 64

The current expenses and interest amount, for past year, to $43,769 75.

For the fiscal year ending September 1st, 1873, the resources ars as follows, viz:

Due from the taxes of 1872, by Maj. J. W. Schenck, Sheriff, about, net....$	5,000 00
Listed taxes, to be collected by Tax Collector, will yield, net.....	30,000 00
Special taxes—schedule B and C, October, 1872, January, April and July, 1873, estimate.....	10,000 00
	$45,000 00
Balance from last year.....	2,320 64
	$47,320 64

The estimated disbursements are:

Ordinary and extraordinary expenses..$35,000 00	
Interest, March and September..... 3,500 00	
	$38,500 00
Leaving to be appropriated to payment of funded debt.....	$ 8,820 64
	$47,320 64

In addition to the above there is a delinquent tax list of 1871, in the hands of the Sheriff, which ought to yield $1,000 to $1,500, and may be counted in its resources.

By the legislation of the General Assembly, session 1871 and 1872, the schedule B tax was very much reduced, and it is hardly to be expected that it will yield more than the estimate, viz: $10,000.

It will be observed that the debt of the county has been lessened by payments of its notes and bonds to the extent of $24,531 25. With the exception of $6,000 in bonds, nearly all the debt bore interest at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum. By these payments an annual expense in interest of $3,000 is saved.

Silas N. Martin,
Ch'mn Board County Commissioners.

A benefit festival for the exiled monks of Guatemala has been held in California, yielding $25,000 in gold.

A DOG IN CHURCH.

AN AMUSING SCENE.

He was a little flustered on first entering the chapel—so many people there, and all sitting so quiet. In this there was something awesome for Our Dog, and when out of this unnatural quiet they rose suddenly to sing. Our Dog was frightened, and would have run out of doors, only the doors were closed. He soon recovered himself. They were only folks after all—such as he saw every day in street and house.

He began to recoguize one after another. He tried to get up a little sociability with them, but they took little or no notice of him. Everybody seemed strangely constrained and altered. Our Dog is a pet, and this cut him. But his is a self-reliance, recuperative nature, so he threw himself on his own resources for amusement. He was delightfully ignorant of the properties of church or church service. The choir is separated from the congregation only by a slightly-raised platform. On this walked Our Dog.

Again there was singing. He smelt first of the organ; he then smelt of the organist and wagged his tail at him. The organist looked with an amused and kindly eye, but he could not stop. Our Dog then smelt of the basso profundo; he smelt of the tenor; he smelt then first on one side and then on the other. Then he went back and re-smelt them all over again; also the organ. That was a little curious. There might be a chorus of dogs inside, and that man at the keys tormenting them. To him, at any rate, it was not melody. He walked around it, and smelt at every crack and corner to get the mystery. He tried to coax a little familiarity out of that choir.—They seemed to be having a good time; of course he wanted a hand or a paw in it himself. It was of no use. He stood and looked, and wagged his white, bushy tail at them as hard as he could. But, selfishly, they kept all their pleasure to themselves. So he left the choir, and came down again among the congregation. There, sure enough, were two little girls on the back seat. He knew them; he had enjoyed many a romp with them. Just the thing! Up he jumped with his paws on that back seat; yet even they were in no humor for play. They pushed him away, and looked at each other as if to say, "Did you ever see such conduct in church?"

It was rebuff everywhere. Our Dog would look closer into this matter. The congregation were all standing up. So we walked to the open end of the pew, jumped on it and behind the people's backs, and walked to get in front of the little girls that he might have an explanation with them. Just then the hymn ceased. Everybody on that bench came near sitting on Our Dog. It was a terrible scramble to get out.

Still he kept employed. There was a line of chairs in the aisle. In one of these deliberately sat Our Dog. If everybody would do nothing but sit still and look at that man in the pulpit, so would he. But somehow he moved one hind leg inadvertently. It slipped over the chair's edge. Our Dog slipped over with it, and came as near tumbling as a being with four legs can. All this made a noise and attracted attention. Little boys and girls and big boys and girls snickered and snorted and strained, as only people can snicker, snort, and strain where they ought not to. Even some of the elders made queer faces. The sexton then tried to put Our Dog out. But he had no idea of going. He had come with our folks, and he was not going until they went.

The strange man grabbed for him, and he dodged him time and again with all his native grace and agility. This was something like; it was fun. The sexton gave up the chase; it was ruining the sermon.—Our Dog was sorry to see him go and sit down; he stood at a distance and looked at him, as if to say, 'Well, aint you going to try it again!"

No; no more of that. Nobody was doing anything save that man in the pulpit. Our Dog would go and see what all that was about. So he marched up the main aisle, and as he did so he waved in a majestic and patrouizing sort of way his bushy tail, and it seemeed to say, "Well, you can sit here, glum and silent, if you've a mind to. I do no such thing. I'm a dog; I need none of your preaching; I'm superior to all that. Things go easy enough with me, without coming here once a week to sit silent, sad, melancholy, and stupid, and be scolded at by a man whom you pay for it."

Then, in an innocent and touching ignorance that he was violating all the proprieties of time and place, Our Dog went boldly up on the pulpit-stairs while our minister was preaching, and stood and surveyed the congregation. Indeed, he appropriated much of that congregation's attention to himself. He stood there and surveyed that audience with a confidence and assurance which, to a nervous and inexperienced speaker, would be better than gold or diamonds. He didn't care. He smelt of the minister. He thought he'd try and see if the latter were in a mood for any sociability. No; he was busier than any of the rest. The stupidity and silence of all this crowd of people who sat there and looked at him puzzled Our Dog.

He could see no sense in it. Some little boys and girls did smile as he stood there; seemingly those smiles were for him. But so soon as he reciprocated the apparent attention, so soon as he made for them, the smiles would vanish, the faces become solemn. And so, at last, with a yawn, Our Dog flung himself on the aisle floor, laid his head on his fore paws, and counted over the beef bones he had buried during the last week. Not a word of the sermon touched him; it went clear over his head. *From our Monthly Gossip in Lippincott's Magazine for March.*

The Change in the Wind.

Grant's Intemperance.

WHAT WENDELL PHILLIPS KNOWS ABOUT IT.

Mr. Senator Wilson having told what he knows about President Grant's temperate habits, it is now in order for Mr. Wilson's colleague in the Grant party, Mr. Wendell Phillips, to tell what he knows. The following is quoted from a speech by that gentleman in Boston:

"We will have the ballot for the negro by agitation soon."

A voice—"How do you propose to do it?"

Mr. Phillips—"I propose to do it just as Christianity occupied the throne of the Cæsars. [Loud cheers.] I propose to do it by telling you just what God tells me. I will do what the temperance societies, which are as hide-bound as the churches, dare not do—examine a Republican candidate for the Presidency—the most popular man in America, who cannot stand up before a glass of liquor without falling down.—[Great silence, succeeded by applause.]—I will do it by opposing the Republican party, when it bids me 'be silent about Negro Suffrage North, it will hurt our party. Be silent about Gen. Grant's drinking, it will hurt our chances.' I reply, God bids me speak what you bid me forbear. I will speak, and let the dead bury their dead, whether they bury him in the White House or not."

A Greensboro' correspondent of the New York *Tribune* predicts a large vote for Greeley among the Quakers of North Carolina.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Charlotte, N. C., knows of but one Conservative or Democrat in the county of Mecklenburg that refuses to vote for Greeley.

There are signs of a break among the negroes in favor of Greeley and Brown. Meetings are now held in various parts of the State, and efforts are on foot to secure the services of an able speaker of color to labor among their own people. The industry of the Admlnistration party is untiring, and the methods they employ to keep the colored people in doubt, and solid for Grant, show that the situation is viewed as critical in the extreme. An intelligent colored man from one of the thickly populated counties reports that in many neighborhoods clubs are formed, and readers are engaged to read for the people from the leading Conservative papers in the State.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Hillsboro'—Chief Justice Ruffin—Paul Cameron—Grace and Beauty—The Stage Journey over the Mountains—Humors of the Trip—The Driver, &c., &c.

Western North Carolina,
September 5th, 1872.

Dear Journal:—I closed my last letter with a promise that I would give you my views of Asheville and its surroundings, and also some of the incidents of my journey to the Western part of the State.

I stopped over one day at the town of Hillsboro', around which cluster so many historic incidents, dear to the hearts of North Carolinians, and not without interest to the whole country. It is now the dwelling place of some of our most honored citizens, and there reposes all that is mortal of the late Chief Justice Ruffin, whose life was marked by the practice of every virtue, and who was, in the opinion of some of our ablest men, the greatest common-law lawyer that ever graced the Bench in the United States.

The town proper is in a lamentable state of decay; like most of our other old interior towns, its prosperity seems to have departed. Nevertheless it is considered the healthiest place in the State, between the sea-shore and the Blue Ridge, and is surrounded by many beautiful private residences, among which that of Paul Cameron, Esq., takes precedence, giving evidence not only of the wealth of the proprietor, but also of a highly cultivated taste, and recalling the descriptions we sometimes meet with of the parks belonging to noble houses in England.

During my short stay at Hillsboro, I met with some dearly cherished friends, now sojourning there, made some highly valued and agreeable acquaintances, and had ocular demonstration that, if it is the healthiest place between the sea-shore and the Blue Ridge, neither can it be surpassed within the same boundaries, in the grace and beauty of many of its fair residents. Envious tongues, however, might say that, for some of these, it is indebted to locations further East. At any rate I left the old town with a feeling of genuine regret, and a wish that it were in my power often to repeat the visit.

On the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., I reached "Old Fort," the present Western terminus of the railroad, almost at the base of the Blue Ridge. Soon I was, with ten others, on one of the Clemens' line of stages, and started for Asheville, a distance of twenty-five miles, which it took us nine hours to accomplish, although we had three span of good horses in making the ascent of the mountain. The crowded vehicle, the hot weather, the bad road, and the tedious journey, so worried, wearied and jaded me that all the beauties of the far-famed Swananowa gap, through which we crossed were entirely lost upon me; indeed, I felt, as I got down at the hotel, that I would not undergo the same fatigue again for the attractions of the mountain section. A day or two of rest, however, dissipated this feeling, and elevated my mind to a just appreciation of the magnificent scenery by which I was surrounded.

The ascent of the mountain is, in many places fearful, to the unpractised eye, and the descent of the eastern slope equally so. One cannot help feeling, at times, a little uncomfortable, and, as the wheels get in rather close proximity to some "frightful chasm" the passenger may be pardoned an inward wish that he were safely "landed." Nor is the journey always without its humorous incidents. A colored girl, a servant, riding on the outside, alarmed by the occasional jolting of the stage, near the edge of some yawning precipice would exclaim, "Oh, if I was only prepared to die." This pious ejaculation was always met by the driver with an objurgation of a directly reverse character, usually ending with, "what in the —— are you afraid of; don't I hold the reins." Well a man cannot be great in anything without implicit confidence in his own powers, and this is, undoubtedly, a great driver. In descending the mountain on my return, I had the honor of being alongside of him on the box, and in places when I could not keep my seat without some difficulty, he handled his six horses with the utmost ease, skill and dexterity, and when it seemed to me that we had no means of egress save through a mountain looming up terribly in the darkness, he would thread his way as if lighted to his bed chamber, and he is retained by the stage proprietors for this especial service, and he well repays their confidence. I regret that I cannot give you his name, for it certainly deserves honorable mention.

I will reserve for another letter what I have to say as to Asheville and its vicinity.

North State.

Plowing Twice for Wheat.

A correspondent writes: If any one will break his ground deeply and thoroughly two or three times during the spring and summer, the extra amount of wheat per acre will pay for plowing and leave a handsome profit besides. I have tested this practice several times with the most satisfactory results. In 1869 I had a field of sixteen acres of like fertility. I expected to plant half the field in corn, but for some reason I did not. In the half that had been plowed for corn after the ground had been broken the weeds grew more rapidly. Consequently I broke it again the 20th of June. On the first of September following I plowed the entire field and sowed in wheat. The result was as follows: The half which had only received a single plowing yielded per acre thirteen bushels and eighteen pounds; the half that received three breakings yielded per acre twenty-three bushels and forty pounds, which made a difference of more than ten bushels per acre. At one dollar per bushel this would pay for the extra plowing and leave a net profit of six dollars per acre besides.

Narrow Gauge.—We learn that the Railroad meeting at Lincolnton on the 27th elected A. H. Davega, of Chester, President, with a full Board of Directors. The entire stock has been subscribed to complete the road from Hickory Tavern to Yorkville. We give a list of the Directors: A. H. Davega, B. T. Wheeler, J. F. Smyer, W. H. Motz, and O. G Foard.

Charlotte *Southern Home*.

The Newbern *Times* says: The contested election for the Sheriffalty of Jones county, between Joseph A. Smith (Democrat,) vs. Thomas E. Pritchett, (Republican,) was decided in favor of Pritchett by the Board of County Commissioners, on Thursday last. Pritchett tendered his official bond, which was accepted, and he was duly installed into office by taking the oath required by law.

A called meeting of the W. N. C. R. R. will take place at Marion, Monday, September 16th.

THE WIND SHIFTING IN NEW YORK.

Richard F. Smith, Republican Supervisor of the town of Lysander, Onondaga county, in 1868, has declared for Greeley.

Chas. H. Weed, Republican member of Assembly from Cayuga county in 1868 and 1869, has declared for Greeley and Brown.

Robert Loughran, Republican member of the Assembly from Ulster county, N. Y., in 1861, and again last winter, has declared for Greeley and Brown.

George Williams, Republican member of the Assembly from Oneida county in 1860, is one of the delegates to the Liberal Republican State Convention.

Julien T. Williams, Republican member of Assembly from Chautauqua county in 1864, is one of a Greeley and Brown club at Dunkirk.

Henry W. Taylor, Republican county Judge of Ontario county in 1857, repudiates Grant, and is taking an active part in the campaign for Greeley.

John Hallock Drake, Republican District Attorney of Orange county from 1865 to 1869, repudiates Grant, and is actively supporting Greeley and Brown.

Wm. C. Hanna, for several years the nominee of the Republicans for member of Assembly in the Eighth Ward of this city, repudiates Grant and supports Greeley.

One hundred and ninety-two Republicans, of Middletown, Orange county, have joined the Greeley and Brown club in that town.

Hiram Smith, 2d, Republican member of Assembly from Chautauqua county in 1861, is making Greeley and Brown speeches in that county.

George P. Bradford, twice the candidate of the Republicans for Assembly in the 22d ward of this city, supports Greeley and Brown.

Dr. E. E. D. Skinner, of Greenport, member of the Grant Suffolk county committee, has resigned that position and announced his intention to support Greeley and Brown.

Daniel D. Conover, Republican Reform Alderman, elected last fall, and for years a prominent member of the Republican Central committee of New York city, has declared for Greeley and Brown.

Wm. R. Stewart, for several years Republican Supervisor in New York city, three years member of the Republican State Central committee, repudiates Grant and has declared for Greeley and Brown.

Christopher Pullman, who has been several times elected to positions by the Republicans of New York city, and held up by the organs of that party as the model of honesty, is disgusted with the Grant party, and supports Greeley and Brown.

H. S. Swift, Republican Supervisor of the town of Cameron, Steuben county, N. Y., in 1868, repudiates Grant, and is working for the election of Greeley and Brown.

Robert M. Hasbrouck, Republican member of the Assembly from Rensselaer county in 1865, was a member of the recent Greeley Republican County Convention of that county.

George M. Taylor, Republican Supervisor of the Third Ward of Troy in 1868, repudiates Grant, and is a member of the Greeley Republican Committee in his Assembly district.

Lyman Truman, three times elected to the N. Y. State Senate from the Broome and Tiega district, repudiates Grant, and is a delegate to the Liberal Republican State Convention.

Elias C. Holt, Republican member of the Assembly from Wyoming county in 1859, repudiates Grant, and is one of the delegates from that county to the Liberal State Convention at Syracuse.

W. C. Thompson, Republican County Judge of Jefferson county from 1851 to 1860, repudiates Grant and presided at the Greeley Republican Convention held in his Assembly district a few days since.

The Young Democracy of the town and city of Yonkers have organized a "Young Men's Democratic Greeley and Brown Club," with Henry T. Smith, editor of the Herald, as the President.

The four representatives of the Twenty-second Senatorial District in the Constitutional Convention of 1867 were Republicans, and all now support Greeley and Brown and oppose Grant's election.

Three of the officials elected in Westchester county last fall by the Republicans are delegates to the Liberal Republican State Convention. They are W. W. Niles, Silas D. Gifford, and D. C. Briggs.

S. C. Cleveland, Republican candidate for State Senator in the Yates district last fall, is a delegate to the Greeley Republican State Convention. Last year he was a delegate to the Grant State Convention.

William H. Chapman, Republican member of the Assembly from Oneida county in 1868, repudiates Grant and is chairman of the Greeley Republican Assembly District Committee of the First District of Oneida.

William H. Richardson, Republican member of the Assembly from Essex county in 1864, '65 and '66, has declared for Greeley and Brown, and is a delegate to the Syracuse Liberal Republican State Convention.

James Johnson, Republican county clerk from 1866 to 1870, and Republican member of Assembly from Jefferson county in 1871, has declared for Greeley, and is a delegate to the Liberal Republican State Convention.

What Unspeakable Relief is afforded to the burning and throbbing flesh by a single application of that unequaled balsam for human or brute suffering, Mexican Mustang Liniment. The tormenting and sleep-destroying pains of rheumatism, gout and neuralgia, are completely banished by its use; stiffness of the joints and painful swellings, quickly yield to its emollient influence; it heals bruises, cuts, scalds, etc., with astonishing rapidity. For strains, spring halt, scratches, saddle, collar and harness galls, as well as the more serious external maladies of the horse, it is a swift and thorough remedy.

Symptoms of Liver Complaint and of Some of the Diseases Produced by it.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation, in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, a raising of food, and a choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, or bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast and about shoulders; colic pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation; alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhœa; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; female weakness and irregularities, with dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for liver complaint and its complications are loud in its praise. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

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Of the many Poles emigrating to this country it is remarked that a very large per centage are journeyman tailors. This is doubtless owing to the mutual attraction between the needle and the Pole.

[How about Andy Johnson.]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, one week	$1 00
One Square, two weeks	1 50
One Square, one month	2 50
One Squmre, three months	7 00
One Square, six months	13 00

Additional Squares at proportional rates.

A Square is equal to TEN SOLID LINES of Advertising type.

Cash, invariably in advance.

South Carolina Items.

A colored man, hunting in the Santee swamp, a few days ago, killed a bear weighing some 600 pounds.

The Abbeville Medium states that the Hon. D. L. Wardlaw, was struck with paralysis of the right arm and leg. The disease is only partial, and strong hopes are entertained of the Judge's speedy recovery.

Gen. John B. Hood has accepted the invitation to deliver the annual address before the Survivors' Association at Columbia in November next, during the State Fair in that city.

Several substantial vessels are now up at Bremen for Charleston, and about five hundred passengers will come in them, adding many valuable citizens to the State. They are expected to reach Charleston at an early date.

A line of steamships

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1872.

General Henry Heth.

We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from our distinguished friend and fellow-soldier of the Army of Northern Virginia, Major General HENRY HETH, of Richmond.

General HETH became so much attached to North Carolina on account of the gallantry of Cook's and MacRae's Brigades, which in part composed his Division, that he has half-way adopted the old State as a home. He will find a warm welcome in the hearts of the brave men who followed his lead so long and so faithfully.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

The Premium List of the Fourth Annual Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association has just been issued and will be distributed at once. It embraces almost every department of industry, and is as liberal as the resources of the Association will permit.

The premium list for Field Crops is especially liberal and attractive, and as it was issued early in the Spring and very extensively circulated, if it should not attract a lively and zealous competition among our planters and farmers, it will be owing to an indifference and a want of pride which will not speak well for the agricultural interests of this section. We do not, however, apprehend any apathy. We hope and believe that the display of agricultural products at the next Fair, which at least is the foundation of the future success and permanent wealth of this county, and to encourage which more than anything else is the primary object of the Association, will be a good index of the resources, both of soil and climate, of this immediate section.

The inducement in the departments of Mechanics, of Stock, of Household Matters and of Arts, are many and attractive. None has been slighted, and there is no reason why all should not be filled with meritorious competitors.

In addition to the regular Premiums offered by the Association, a large, varied and valuable list of Special Premiums are to be competed for. In the Agricultual Department the NAVASSA GUANO COMPANY of this city offer twenty-five hundred pounds of their Fertilizers as Premiums. The CAROLINA FERTILIZER COMPANY of Charleston, through their Agents, DEROSSET & Co., of this city, offer four thousand four hundred pounds of their Fertilizer for competition in this department. Messrs. VICK & MEBANE, Agents, offer four thousand pounds of WHAN'S SUPERPHOSPHATE and STAR PHOSPHATE; and NORTHROP & CUMMING offer three thousand pounds of the CAPE FEAR GUANO, for which they are Agents.

In addition to these, in this same department, MITCHELL, ALLEN & Co., of Newbern, offer seven of their best and latest improved plows as premiums. Dr. B. F. ARRINGTON, of Goldsboro', and P. HEINSBERGER, of this city, offer attractive and valuable works, and BASS, SCOTT & Co., tempt competitors with the offer of a beautiful Silver Pitcher.

In the Department of Mechanics, DAWSON, TEEL & HENNING offer fifty dollars in Premiums for various articles of merit. Dr. J. E. WINANTS offers twenty-five dollars for excellence in a single article. R. S. RADCLIFFE and F. W. KERCHNER make also tempting offers.

For Stock, Dr. ARRINGTON, of Goldsboro', MITCHELL, ALLEN & Co., of Newbern, GEO. R. FRENCH & SON, and LOUIS DAVIS & Co., propose valuable premiums.

In Arts, Mr. HEINSBERGER invites the competition of the young ladies of our schools, and MITCHELL, ALLEN & Co., of Newbern, will reward the best Plowman for his skill and industry.

In the Household Department the offers are liberal. Mr. KERCHNER will give a French China Tea Set for the best home-made suit of gentlemen's clothes, made from cloth spun and woven by the maker; Major J. A. ENGELHARD will give a Sewing Machine for the largest number of meritorious articles made and exhibited by any one lady, and to this Dr. ARRINGTON adds a standard work on housekeeping. Mr. T. W. BROWN will renew the spirited contest of last year by offering a handsome Toilet Set for the best Loaf of Light Bread made and baked by an unmarried lady. Hon. A. M. WADDELL offers a premium of three dollars for the best pair of socks from each county embraced in the Association. MUNSON & Co. also propose a premium for stockings and home-made cloth. B. WEILL offers gold premiums for the best suit of home-made clothing, and best hand-wove Counterpane, and AARON & RHEINSTEIN also offer a gold premium for the best hand-made shirt. And C. D. MYERS & Co. invite the competition of cheese-makers.

We have thus particularized, at some length, to aid the Association in giving all the publicity we can to their noble enterprise, and to the liberality of the gentlemen who have assisted it. It will be the endeavor of the proper officer to give as general distribution to the Premium List as possible, and we hope all into whose hands it will be placed, will do all they can to make the Fair a success.

The Grounds and Buildings of the Association are now undergoing thorough preparation, and the entertainment, as well as the interest of the patrons, will be attended to. In due season all will be prepared, and if the Fourth Annual Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association is not the most successful yet held, it will not be from any fault or short-coming of those who have temporary charge of its destinies.

North Carolina at Louisville.

We have had occasion before to refer to our total ignorance of the so-called North Carolina delegates to the late Louisville *fiasco*. Hon. A. T. DAVIDSON, in a letter to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, informs the public of the personal and political status of all except Gassett, of Raleigh, who is not of sufficient importance, we judge, to stop to inquire. Mr. Davidson writes:

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 31, 1862.

To the Editor of the Courier-Journal:

A few days since certain gentlemen left this town to attend the Louisville Straight-out Democratic Convention, to-wit: Col. John A. Fagg, Mr. Flaurnay and one W. R. Traut, accompanied by one Pinkney Rollins, editor of the Asheville *Pioneer*, one of the meanest and most vindictive Radical sheets in the State, the said editor being also the revenue collector for this district.

Flaurnay and Traut voted the Radical ticket in the late election, both the meanest type of carpet-baggers, one hailing from New Jersey and the other floating about generally. Colonel John A. Fagg is a disappointed old man, being a disorganizer from the beginning of the campaign. He was an independent candidate for the Legislature, ran a few weeks, and, seeing he was utterly doomed, quit, sore-headed and surly.

The District Court of the United States has just closed its session here. One Carrow, Marshal of this State, better known to the people of the United States as the man who controls the Grant electioneering corruption fund for this State, and the man whom Hon. Mr. Beck, of your State, proved had obtained a large sum from the United States Treasury to control the election here, appears before the footlights. He, with one Major Marcus Erwin, of this town, was observed to be in close confab with this gay trio during the session of the Court, and there can be no doubt that the "sinews of war" are furnished these Straight-outs out of this Carrow corruption fund. They will doubtless blow largely as to the strength of the Bourbons here. Be assured there is no truth in their statements. Neither of the gentlemen could carry twenty-five Democratic votes in Western North Carolina, and my impression is, that if they vote the Straight-out ticket (which I very much doubt) they will be the only votes given for that ticket in this section.

I have thought it might be well for you to be in possession of these facts, to enable you to take such steps as you may think proper. Yours, &c.,

A. T. DAVIDSON.

Frauds—The Election Law.

We have had frequent occasion to refer to the frauds by which, at the late election, a small majority was figured out for Caldwell and the Radical State ticket. The evidences of these frauds are accumulating daily, and are very glaring upon the slightest inspection of the returns. Some writer has taken the pains to contrast the number of votes cast in large white and negro counties according to population, which presents facts which should not only claim the attention of the State Executive Committee, but also that of our Legislators who will have before them this winter such amendments to the Election Law as shall prevent the recurrence of this state of things in future elections.

The following table will demonstrate our meaning more plainly. Counties in which the white and negro population predominate are alternated, giving the population and vote cast in each. The great difference will strike every one as sufficient cause for a present contest, and for future legislation:

	POPULATION.	VOTE.
Edgecombe	22,970	4,926
Guilford	21,736	3,680
Halifax	20,408	5,313
Chatham	19,723	3,457
Granville	24,831	4,631
Iredell	16,331	2,732
Warren	17,768	3,487
Wilkes	15,539	2,324
Greene	8,687	1,727
Stanly	8,631	1,012
Lenoir	10,434	2,214
Gaston	12,602	1,615
Jones	5,002	1,190
Yancey	5,909	885
Northampton	14,749	4,685
Buncombe	15,411	2,652

It is not possible for such a remarkable difference to exist in the voting strength of these counties as indicated above, and it is not probable that there should be such uniform apathy on the part of the whites, and such universal enthusiasm on the part of the blacks to account for the difference. It can be accounted for upon one resonable ground only, and that is that fraudulent votes were cast, or fraudulent returns were made.

We are justified in charging, as we do, that our officials, from Governor down to the miserable tools who hold the polls and foreswear themselves at the behests of corrupt leaders, are not above making false returns of elections, for we have the confession of the *Era* newspaper, the official organ of the Radical party in this State that returns have been tampered with, in the office of the Secretary of State, with the knowledge and connivance of the Governor himself. Since the Radical Secretary of State, Menninger, has declared for Greeley, he has been set upon by his late political friends, and in their anxiety to injure him, are making confessions of short comings and crimes on the part of our State officials which would bring the blush of shame to the faces of honest men, and ought to send the perpetrators to the penitentiary.

The *Era*, in one of these attacks upon Menninger, makes the following disgraceful disclosure:

Again: Menninger pretends to be indignant that we should insinuate that he, as Secretary of State, and as the officer to whom sealed returns of the election are sent, would tamper with or alter said returns. The indignation of the reformer amounts to nothing. The public are aware that Plato Durham received in November, 1868, *twenty* majority for Congress over A. H. Jones. The returns were sent to Menninger as Secretary of State, By tampering with or altering, the returns were made to give Jones a majority. The fact was so reported to Gov. Holden by Menninger, and having no discretion in the matter, the Governor gave the certificate of election to Jones. Having exercised his "capabilities" to the extent of nullifying the will of the people of the 7th Congressional District, as expressed in 1868, Menninger should not talk of the capacities of other people.

A silly and feeble effort, indeed, at defending Governor Holden from fraud and perjury! No discretion, forsooth! He had at least the same discretion that every honest man has who detects a criminal in the violation of law, to say nothing of the demands of his position and the obligations of his oath.

But we have called attention to these things for no purpose of moralizing. The violations of law, the fraud upon the rights of suffrage, the suppression of the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box are manifest, and public weal demands that some efficient remedy shall be applied at once. There is no subject which will more justly or imperatively demand the attention of our coming Legislature. No man, white or black, should be allowed to vote who cannot prove by witnesses of character or by other proper testimony, his undoubted right to do, wherever a well founded doubt exists. Boys and non-residents of the township, county and State, now vote with perfect impunity, upon their unsupported oath, many of whom do not even know the obligations or the meaning of an oath. These things must be changed. The rights of law-abiding, tax-paying citizens require it—the vital interests of the State demand it.

Mob-Law in the West—A Town Set on Fire.

On Thursday night C. J. Dieffenbacher shot and killed a man named Melsted at Virginia, Cass county, Ill. On Saturday night a mob attacked the jail in Blardstown, where Dieffenbacher was confined, with the avowed purpose of hanging him. The jail was well guarded and the mob was repulsed. In revenge the outlaws set fire to the town, and before the flames could be extinguished an entire block of buildings in the place was destroyed. The excitement in the village is intense, and more trouble is anticipated.

"The Carpet-Baggers Worse than Tweed."

The Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, Chairman of the State Committee (Democratic) of New York, at the nominating Convention in Syracuse, used the following strong language on the subject of carpet-bag rascality in the South. Language so forcible, touching facts so well known, can hardly fail to impress those to whom it is addressed and to reach the ear of the public:

I say to-day in the face of heaven and before all mankind, that the carpet-bag governments are infinitely worse than Tweed's government of the city of New York. [Applause.] If I dared to incite the Democracy and to lead them to overthrow that government, why should I not stand here to-day to incite them to the glorious old standard that waves for equal rights and just government over all the continent of America? [Applause.] While the robberies in the city of New York may perhaps count some twenty millions, the robberies in these carpet-bag governments of the South count two hundred millions. For every dollar that has been stolen among us and against which you and I and every Democrat in the land raised his indignant protest—I say for every such dollar five and perhaps ten have been stolen by these carpet-bag governments of the South. Aye, my fellow Democrats, the great metropolis may perhaps bear the loss of twenty millions, but how can the people of the South, impoverished by civil war, blighted in their industry, crushed in their property—how can they stand the enormous robberies of the governments that are set over them? If this be a true and just picture of the situation—and can any man deny it?—does any man deny it? why does not the Administration of General Grant rectify a national wrong, a national crime, a public evil that cries out to all humanity for redress?

The New York Conventions.

The labors of the New York Democratic and Liberal Republican Conventions which met at Syracuse last week and nominated a joint ticket for State officers, gives token of success in November. There was the utmost harmony between the bodies, the Democrats giving one more place upon the ticket to their allies than they asked for.

The ticket is a very strong one, and there seems no doubt about its triumphant election.

After the nominations had been made in each Convention, a committee from the Democrats waited upon the Liberal Republicans and invited them to seats in their Hall. The invitation was accepted, and they went in a body, the Democrats rising and receiving them with enthusiastic demonstrations, which were returned.

When quiet was restored, Mr. Beebe, President of the Democratic Convention, welcomed them as follows:

"In the name and on behalf of 400,000 Democratic electors of the State of New York, I extend to you, sir, and to the gallant patriots whom you represent, the right hand of fellowship—and I hope that as we have been able to mingle in council here we shall be found fighting valiantly and gallantly in a common cause throughout this campaign. Most cordially, sir, we bid you welcome."

Mr. Depew, President of the Liberal Republican Convention, responded as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Convention, it is the fitting and crowning effort of this day's work that these conventions, representing the great Democratic party of the State of New York, and representing at the same time the patriotism, the intelligence, and the activity of the Republican party of the State, who at Cincinnati and at Baltimore have united in the support of principles that are to restore the Government to the days and the ideas of the fathers of the republic, and have selected for their nominees for President and Vice-President the best, the most popular exponents of the best principles of liberty, of peace, of reconciliation, of a common brotherhood from one end of our land to the other"—I say it is a fitting close to this day's work that we should meet here, having completed our labors, and unite in a general ratification of the general ticket. In regard to that ticket, under the circumstances, it is not proper for me, and I do not feel competent, at this moment to speak. Later in the canvass I propose to meet you all in your several localities for the discussion before the people of this State of the high issues which are at stake and of the grand triumph which is to be won. I can only say that as the Liberal Republicans in Convention assembled have, with unanimity and an enthusiasm rarely witnessed in the assemblage of bodies of men, given to the great jurist, the eminent statesman, the pure citizen whom you have placed at the head of our ticket their united, fervid, and earnest support, so as the President of that Convention and in their behalf I pledge the great constituencies which are behind them to vote for him on the 5th of November for the Executive of the Empire State.

This is the spirit with which patriots are uniting at the North. Old party prejudices are forgotten in a struggle for country. A nation's weal is the stake for which they contend.

Confederate Dead in Maryland.

The removal of the remains of the Confederate dead from the Antietam battle-field to Rose Hill Cemetery, near Hagerstown, Md., is now in progress. The Hagerstown *Mail* says:

"On Tuesday of last week the disinterment of the dead from the battle-field of Antietam commenced under the direction of Mr. Henry C. Mumma, and reinterment was continued by the custodian of Rose Hill Cemetery, Mr. Coxon. The county surveyor—Mr. S. S. Downin—had in conjunction with Mr. Coxon, laid off the grounds, and no one visiting them can fail to be most favorably impressed. On the eastern or upper side of the lot is located a circle, in which, for the present, a mound will be raised, which in due time we hope to see capped with a becoming shaft to "The Memory of the Urknown and the Recognized Southern Dead." In a semi-circle around this mound, and on the gently sloping hillside, with their feet towards the common centre, are the slightly curving sections containing the remains of those Southern soldiers who fell on surrounding battle-fields. Between those sections are walks, avenues and a serpentine drive, which, when completed, will be everything desirable. On Tuesday of this week Mr. Coxon informed us that he received one hundred and forty-two dead bodies from the field of Antietam, making the aggregate, up to this time, amount to three hundred and forty-seven. Among those received were two officers, whose names are preserved—Col. Strong, of New Orleans, and Capt. G. C. Whatley, (acting colonel at time of death) company B, 10th regiment Alabama volunteers, Wilcox's brigade, Anderson's division. We understand that there are scattered graves of Confederates in different parts of our valley, among whom are some officers, whose names are preserved."

A misanthrope said: "Don't believe half what people tell you." "Very well," said another, "but which half?"

The Christian Milk Association of New York, according to their circular, propose to furnish "pure lacteal fluid to the chalk-ridden people of that city."

THE CROP OF 1871-'72.

FINAL EXHIBIT OF THE NEW YORK FINANCIAL CHRONICLE.

The Aggregate 2,974,351 Bales—Shipments Overland to Manufacturers only 122,065 Bales.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE CHARLESTON NEWS.]

NEW YORK, Friday Night, Sept. 6.

Through the courtesy of the editors of the Financial Chronicle I am enabled to furnish to the readers of THE NEWS, simultaneously with its publication here, the following statement, which has just been made up, of the cotton crop of the United States, for the commercial year ending August 31, 1872:

CROP OF 1871-'72.	BALES.
Total receipts at shipping ports.	2,732,286
Shipments overland direct to manufacturers	122,065
Manufactured in the South	120,000
Grand Total of the Crop	**2,974,351**

Of the above aggregate, 16,845 bales were sea island cotton.

The total consumption by the mills North was 977,540 bales, and that by the mills South 120,000 bales, making a total American consumption of 1,097,540 bales.

The total exports for the year are 1,957,314 bales, and the aggregate of stocks on hand September 1, 1872, is 54,521 bales.

The following comparative exhibit shows the difference in the cotton movement of the year just closed and that of the year which ended August 31, 1871:

COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT.	1870-'71	1871-'72
Total receipts at the shipping ports	4,032,154	2,732,286
Shipments overland to manufacturers	228,923	122,065
Manufactured in the South	91,240	120,000
Grand total of crop	4,352,317	2,974,351
Sea island cotton	21,609	16,845
Consumption North	1,008,956	977,540
Consumption South	91,240	120,000
Total American consumption	1,100,196	1,097,540
Total exports	3,166,742	1,957,314
Stocks September 1	104,814	54,521

Good News from Indiana, Pennsylvania, and New York.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, September 6.—A letter has been received in this city from a distinguished citizen of Indiana declaring a sanguinary belief that ex-Senator Hendricks will be elected Governor of that State by a large majority—not less than fifteen thousand. Some of the friends of Mr. Hendricks have estimated it higher, but the above, coming as it does from one of the most careful of politicians of the Northwest, is entitled to much consideration. Accompanying it are letters from Pennsylvania with reference to the contest there, predicting an active and vigorous campaign in that State, and insisting upon the adoption of all previous reports asserting the coming triumph of the Democracy of that State as correct.

So far as New York is concerned, there is no earthly doubt of success. The ticket nominated yesterday cast immediate consternation into the Radical rings hereabouts, and they already feel that there is much required of them in the way of girding up their strength to meet the offensive operations of the New York Democracy. The Radicals have been attempting the brag game of late, but the time for action arriving, and the indications of trouble to hold their own in all sections outside of certain New England bailiwicks, brings the inspiration that there is heavy work to do, with extremely doubtful chances of success. TRION.

The home of Democrats dissatisfied with the Baltimore nominations seemed to be in Mercer county. As many as three hundred were found there in the earlier part of the canvass, but diligent working with them has reduced this number fully one-half, with a decidedly wavering disposition in the balance. Trenton reported at first quite a number of straight-outers, but they have now been reduced to a very unimportant element of the canvass. The reports from Salem county were most satisfactory. This is the centre of Republicanism, and has always been so conceded. It is now so largely liberal that, with the assistance of the Democrats, who accept the situation without exception, that district will be represented by either a Liberal or a Democrat in the next Congress.

Hudson county reports that 95 per cent of the Democrats accept the situation, and the liberals will poll twelve per cent of the republican vote. With satisfactory nomination this will insure an opposition victory of between three and four hundred. These counties comprise the stronghold of the administrationists, and so good an account from the State is thought to indicate a triumph to the opposition in November.—*New York Herald.*

A Mother Kidnaps her Child.

A New York dispatch of Saturday states that it is now ascertained that the parties who carried off the child of General Vielle, from the shores of Lake Mahopac, were agents of Mrs. Vielle, mother of the child, who returned from Europe for that purpose. Mrs. Vielle accompanied the kidnapping party to the residence of General Vielle; and securing her child, refused to give it up except with her life. She and her daughter left for Europe on Saturday.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: A little white boy, by the name of James Leicester, had his right arm badly injured by the accidental discharge of his gun on yesterday. He was hunting near this city and was getting over a fence when the accident occurred.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: We heard last night that a gentleman living two or three miles from Franklinton, had a residence just completed and furnished burned to the ground—loss $5,000 and no insurance. Our informant had forgotten his name.

The Raleigh *News*, in speaking of the Insane Asylum at Raleigh, says: There are now in the building 242 patients, its *full* capacity, while there are over *two hundred* applications on file. As rapidly as possible, the harmless and mild patients are being sent home in order to make room for the more severe cases that are seeking admission.

The Gloverville *Standard*, one of the ablest Republican papers of New York, has just come out for Greeley. It has been waiting for four years for the peace promised by Grant.

"There never has been a more promising outlook for any party than that which now exists in Indiana for Greeley and Brown. Hendrick's majority in October will not be less than 15,000." So says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The first fruit of the Louisville fizzle in New York is the formation of a Greeley club in the Sixth Congressional District, numbering more than 200 names. Before Louisville they were friends of O'Brien, and held back. Now they support Mr. Greeley.

Gen. James D. Morgan, of Illinois, who commanded the Second Division, Fourteenth Corps, and, it was considered at the time, saved Sherman's army on an occasion of great emergency, and who was until recently an ardent supporter of Grant, has come out flat-footed for Greeley.

F. Krenson, a German ship carpenter, of Savannah, Ga., who had his life insured for $37,000, died from the effects of a fall on the 5th instant.

Judge Culver spoke to 700 people at Greenwich, Washington county, N. Y., on Monday night. Robert W. Lowber, Republican Supervisor, presided, and three former Republican Supervisors and one ex-member of Assembly were on the platform.

Tom Allen has issued a challenge to fight any man in the world for $1,000 a side, within fifty miles of Detroit, Mich., six weeks from the time of signing the articles.

The Turkish Government has decided to establish preparatory schools in all towns containing five hundred or more families.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Asheville—Its Climate and Healthfulness—The East and West—The Scenery—The View from "Beau Catcher"—General Clingman—Unpleasant Truths—The Million Springs—Col. L. W. Humphrey, &c., &c.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA, September 6th, 1872.

Dear Journal:—Much has been written and said of the climate of Asheville; it is alleged by its admirers to be more salubrious than any other portion of the Atlantic States. Some enthusiastic letter-writers claim that it can scarcely be excelled for its equable temperature; that the atmosphere is pure and dry beyond most other places, peculiarly adapted to persons of weak lungs, evaporation being so great, as they say, that small streams dry up in their course, leaving the impression that one must be expert in his ablutions, or the water in his wash basin will vanish in the clouds. Indeed, those panegyrists would almost lead us to believe that sickness and death gave Asheville the go-by.

In this paper I will give you the impressions made upon me during the ten days of my sojourn there, every morning of which, without exception, was ushered in by a heavy fog, which lifted and cleared away about seven o'clock. Yet, the walls of my room never gave the slightest trace of moisture, whereas, with the same fog at my residence in the East, the inside walls of my house would be coated with a thick, unhealthy, damp exudation. I can well believe, therefore, that the place is favorable to persons of a pulmonary tendency; indeed, the evidence of this is too strong to be doubted. The climate of Asheville is certainly salubrious, beyond any other place I have visited outside of the mountain region, but sickness seeks every locality, and death is monarch of us all. I have even heard learned and eminent physicians venture the opinion that the ratio of longevity is as favorable in the East with its swamps, as in the West with its mountains, for while the former suffers from the malaria which generates chills is, in a great measure, free from several diseases which often prove the scourge of highly elevated sections.

Nevertheless, those who wish to enjoy life while they may—who act upon the principle "*dum vivimus vivamus*," will find a Summer residence in the mountains incomparably more pleasant than one on the plains. At Asheville they will exchange the extreme heat of the East for a range of the thermometer rarely, if ever, exceeding eighty; they will escape the stifling night air, the blood thirsty musquitoes, and may woo the god of sleep, even in mid-Summer, in a pleasant atmosphere not exceeding seventy Fahrenheit, and, as the season advances to September, will find blankets not only endurable, but necessary to comfort; they will besides, be free from that lassitude, the foe, alike of mental and physical energy, which so often makes existence in the eastern portion of the State a burden during the heated term.

The situation of Asheville is in the highest degree beautiful and picturesque, and, whilst it has produced men gifted with fine oratorical powers, it is wonderful that it has not given to us a single poet, or even tolerable versifier. One would scarcely suppose that generations could exist and pass away in the midst of those eternal mountains, without one among them ever having felt the influence of the "divine *afflatus*." Even a young Miss, in my party of only thirteen Summers, thus writes of a scene near the town.

"Asheville is surrounded by mountains on every side, and the situation is the most magnificent I have ever seen. I will describe a view obtained from the summit of 'Beau Catcher,' which is about a mile and a half from our hotel. None of our party were venturous enough in walking, to attempt the ascent, save ——— and myself. So we climbed up wearisomely until we reached the top, when, throwing ourselves on the ruins of an old fort, we were prepared to enjoy the beautiful picture spread out before us. Beneath us lay the town with its bright brick stores, and its white and brown private residences here and there slopes of green, beyond hills covered with groves of pine and oak, and away in the distance the mountains towered in all their majesty, seeming, in their lofty pride, to kiss the skies. At the time of our review, the Sun was bidding good-bye to Earth, like all that is beautiful in life, looking most lovely as it faded away. In the East the sky was bright blue; towards the West was a flood of golden, gray and rose colored clouds. The broad glare of day had softened down—light and darkness had joined, and seemed to have united to make the scene grand and magnificent beyond description.

"I have always thought I would like to be buried at sunset. The funeral of Earth's departed one's seems so appropriate just as the sun retires, as the Ancients said, to rest in the dark depths of the Ocean, for they, too, retire from a fleeting world to the Ocean of Eternity."

I would gladly pursue the theme suggested by the above extract, which I have given literally, but space forbids. I will merely explain that "Beau Catcher" takes its name from the execution there done upon the hearts, with malice aforethought, by the Asheville belles. I refer the curious, on all the foregoing matters, to the Asheville *Citizen* of January 4th, 1872, which is wholly taken up with dissertations thereon, chiefly from the pen of Gen. Clingman, to whom we are all greatly indebted for the zeal, knowledge and ability he has manifested in making known the advantages of this section of the State. Let me suggest to Gen. Clingman the propriety of preparing his essays on this subject for publication in pamphlet form, and let the State bear the expense in the interests of immigration.

Having thus borne cheerful testimony to all the advantages of this favored section, I trust that I may be pardoned a few unpalatable truths, which I cannot withhold, in justice to the traveling public, or even to the citizens of Asheville. Candor compels me to declare that, in my opinion, there is not a Summer resort in America where so little provision has been made for the comfort and entertainment of guests. Dr. W. A. B. Norcom, of Edenton, a physician of distinguished ability, who would stand high with the faculty of New York or Philadelphia, attributes the diarrhœa to which most strangers at Asheville are at first subject, and which follows some of them persistently, as much to a want of proper regimen as to sudden change of water, location, &c. During my stay it was estimated that there were four hundred strangers in the place, drawn together by the health-giving climate, and yet were all the best points of all the hotels united in one hotel, that one would scarcely be second class. So far as I could learn, there was not a band of music, a ten pin alley, a billiard table, or a hot or cold bath, except such of the latter as might be extemporized in rooms, to be found in the town. It may be, indeed, that the evaporation is so great as to interfere with the successful institution of baths, but I would suggest the propriety of trying the experiment. To its credit be it said, there are no drinking saloons in Asheville. I have heard it intimated, nevertheless, that a thirsty mortal may, occasionally, find "a little su'thing" in the corner of his room.

All those defects should be remedied, and at once. Let the citizens of Asheville reflect that when ladies and gentlemen turn their backs for a while on home and their usual avocations, they require something to amuse and entertain them, whereby they may drive away *ennui*. Let them erect a first class hotel, with all the modern comforts and appliances, and they will number their guests by the thousand instead of by the hundred.

In this connection, it gives me great pleasure to learn that within eight miles of Asheville and within three miles of the railroad site, at the foot of Elk and Rica mountains, in the fork formed by the junction of two creeks, and one of the prettiest spots in the world, White, Red and Blue Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs have been discovered, which from their great quantity, have been named "The Million Springs." One splendid Spring of Sulphur and Chalybeate mixed, is said to be a specific for dyspepsia. The place is three hundred feet higher than Asheville, thus having an elevation of nearly twenty-six hundred feet. These Springs with two hundred acres adjoining, are now the property of Col. L. W. Humphrey, of Goldsboro', who proposes to erect there a splendid hotel, with all the appliances of a first-rate watering place. Should Col. Humphrey carry out his intention, I hazard little in predicting for this place a popularity as a Summer resort, second to none in the Atlantic States.

I trust you will pardon the length of this communication. I have ventured to trespass so much on your space because I will have no other opportunity to return to the subject. NORTH STATE.

The Change in the Wind.

There are 8,000 or 9,000 German voters in Alleghany county, Pa., but not a German on the Grant county ticket. The reason is that the Germans ain't going for Grant.

In 1852, Gen. John A. Logan, now Grant's chief fugleman in Illinois, introduced a bill into the Legislature of that State to sell all negroes found there to the highest bidder! General John thinks the Democrats very inconsistent in preferring Greeley to Grant.

Richard Edgeworth, who lost an arm at Malvern Hill, and who has since been supporting a large family by faithful service as a messenger in the New York custom house, has been dismissed from his place for no other reason than that of intending to vote for Greeley in November.

Senator Wilson denies that he ever wrote any letter to the German club in Brooklyn saying that he never was a Know Nothing, and that the one used in his name was a forgery. He confesses that his association with the proscriptive party is a thing too well known for a successful denial.

Once in a while a good Greeley saying creeps into *The New National Era*. It candidly remarks: "Copperhead Greeley newspapers are asking the question: after Grant—what? The record of his present Administration is a sufficient answer.

A letter from a prominent citizen in Kansas states: "The excitement in favor of Greeley is intense. Our Greeley club has five hundred and eighteen members, of which three hundred are original Republicans. We are organized in every township in my county, and we confidently expect to carry Topeka and Shawnee counties. I have never seen such excitement since 1840."

A well-informed writer from Augusta, Ga., says; "One-third of the colored vote in this city, county and State, will go for Greeley and Brown. I have lived here thirty years, and know, and am well known by the colored people. They know that I worked hard for Grant in 1868, and that I am working hard for Greeley now. The Bourbons are nearly all played out, and will be completely before the election.—Georgia will give Greeley and Brown 50,000 majority in November."

The Liberal movement is certainly on a strange decline in Minnesota. The Minneapolis *Evening Times* says: "Mr. Greeley will receive, in this State, substantially the whole of the Democratic vote, and nearer one-third than one-quarter of the 'Republican' vote, as it has been hertofore called. The Germans are for him to a man; the Scandinavians are coming to his support every day in altogether unexpected numbers; the Irish are three to one for him, and no one nationality, as such, can be said to be opposed to him."

This is how the country is made to pay the expenses of the Grantites: Since the first of July, until last week—only two months—6,000,000 of Grant documents have been folded and despatched from the rooms of the Senate Chamber and House at Washington. The postage on these amounted to $180,000, and for envelopes alone $9,000 were required. The names of over a dozen Congressmen, some of them not supporters of Grant, have been forged in order to furnish the required number of franks.

What surpassing love the Grantites have for the colored brethren! One of the latter named Theo. C. Ray was employed in the Department of the Interior, and in a private letter to a friend, he used these words: "I am compelled to say that I sympathize with the Greeley movement." Some of Grant's pimps and spies got hold of this letter, and Ray was instantly discharged. He had been in the army; had received eleven wounds; is a man of fine education, of excellent character, and entirely competent for his office; but, under the Government interpretration of the civil service act, he was kicked out. Still, "the colored troops fought nobly."

The Grant press insist that the Liberal movement is on a decline, and are evidently anxious that it shall have proper attention and medical treatment. It would certainly make a lively patient for any of the Administration practitioners.—The *Chicago Tribune* says: "To assume that the Reform movement is on the decline is to assume that the people have lost their intelligence, their desire for honest government, and their hatred of corruption. Instead of the Reform movement being on the decline, it was never so promising as now. The battle against 60,000 office-holders, with the National Treasury to draw upon, is, of course, a severe one.—But a contest with fraud, once earnestly begun, can never fail of final success."

The Western Celt, published at St. Louis, Mo., pays this tribute to the Liberal candidate: When we threw up Grant we did so because we felt that Greeley was a better friend to our countrymen than Grant. Nor shall we ever repent the step we have taken. We feel a pride in being the conscientious champion of a man whom we know to have stood up for our country and our race. In the language of a fellow-countryman, we feel that Horace Greeley is, of all the Americans, the best friend Ireland ever had. In 1854, when Henry Wilson sat, in the city of Philadelphia, as Chairman of a Know-Nothing committee, whose text was, no Irish, Germans, French, or other foreigners need apply, Horace Greeley was receiving the Irish emigrants on the shores of America with a "*cead mille failthe.*"

TAKING CARE OF SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.

One of the resolutions of the Philadelphia platform says: "The widows and orphans of those who died for the country are entitled to the care of a generous and grateful people." A soldier's widow, who is postmistress of a small office in Massachusetts, was accordingly somewhat surprised when she received the following communication, the other day, from the Hon. and Rev. James Harlan, Chairman of the resident Grant Committee at Washington:

"Believing that you feel a deep interest in the success of the Republican candidates for President and Vice President, we take the liberty to inclose the Committee's printed letter requesting contributions to aid in publishing documents and defraying other necessary expenses of the campaign. If you can conveniently forward as early as practicable ($40) dollars it will be gratefully received and promptly acknowledged.

"Very respectfully,

"JAMES HARLAN,

"Chairman."

The whole business of political assessments is a scandal and a disgrace, but when it comes to taking forty dollars from a soldier's widow to help along the scheme for keeping Grant in the White House, the business is worse than scandalous; it is beyond all expression.—*New York Tribune.*

Contributions of $50 are asked for by the Grant Republican State Committee of Florida, under the plea: "Assessment by the Committee." Where are the civil service regulations?

A PHILOSOPHER IN THE SURF.

Horace Greeley as a Swimming Master—His Adventures with a Young Lady in the Billows.

Mr. Greeley visited Fire Island, New York, on Friday, to bathe in the surf. The *Commercial Advertiser* has an imaginary description of his efforts in the water so humorous that we copy it. It is as good as if it were true:

SURF HOTEL, August 22.

"Why, he can swim like a duck!" said an enthusiastic Greeleyite, as he stood upon the beach to-day and watched the vegetable candidate for the Presidency buffet the billows on the Atlantic like a shirted dolphin. But the next moment a mighty breaker seized the bold swimmer and stood him upon his head, his heels beating the thin air in a desperate struggle to alter his abnormal attitude.

I suppose there were two or three hundred guests, farmer folks, &c., on the shore at the time. The news that Horace was going out to wrestle with Neptune resulted in the forming of a large procession, which marched in good order to the scene of hostilities, and took up such favorable positions as the nature of the ground would permit. As the veteran merman emerged from the bath house, the crowd yelled approvingly, and the boys shied clam-shells at him in an encouraging way.

His Apollo-like form never appeared to better advantage, and were it not for the slight tendency of his right hip to play seesaw with his left (producing a peculiar shambling gait), he might be said to have advanced "gracefully" to the water line. Half a dozen young lady bathers had placed themselves under his protection for a plunge in the brine.

"Oh, dear Mr. Greeley, I know I can never stand it," said a beautiful blonde as a big wave burst, enveloping her little feet in the creamy foam.

"Pshaw, my dear, you needn't be afraid. I'll protect you." And so he did, to the great uneasiness of her lover, who beheld the dexterous veteran (mistaking her neck for her waist) encircle her with his arm and drag her after him as though he meant to drown her. In four feet of water they suddenly disappeared from view, and reappeared after five seconds, the young lady in a terrible state of fright. The kind old man endeavored to pacify her.

"Steady, my dear," he said, endeavoring to hide his own nervousness, "there's no use of getting flighty. It is natural for the human family to swim."

"Oh, Mr. Greeley, how can yo say so!" exclaimed the wretched maiden, wildly spurting the sand and brine from her mouth.

"You ain't accustomed to it, my child; calmly endure it a little longer, and you'll like it."

"No, never, never. I want to be unnatural. I don't want to belong to the human family, Mr. Greeley, and"—here another huge breaker cut short her frenzy, and lifting both bathers hurled the Sage headlong over his fair charge. A volley of cheers rose from the beach as he recovered himself, quickly seized her by the back of her neck and one leg, and held her aloft, dripping and struggling with the fine energy that a female can exert under the pressure of mingled rage, mortification and fright.

"She still lives," faintly murmured an old lady near me, who, when a child, had been dandled on John Quincy Adam's knee.

"Come, that's played out, old man; fetch her ashore," ejaculated an angry countryman, suggestively gathering a handful of sand. "I thought you knew better than to be yanking a poor girl round in that way."

By this time the horror-stricken and incensed lover had waded in, boots and all, and rescued his sweetheart from the perilous clutches of the chivalric merman, who stood gazing stupidly after them with his back to the sea, until the waters, collecting their strength, struck him a beam with a mighty force, and landed him sprawling far upon the beach. That ended the sweet old philanthropist's attempt to prove what "I know about natation."

The Southern States which are in White Hands.

B. Gratz Brown, in a speech at Springfield, Ill

LOCAL.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

One Entire Row of Buildings Consumed—A Large Amount of Property Destroyed—The Labors of the Firemen—Thieves at Work—Losses and Insurance—Origin of the Fire Unknown, &c., &c.

Our city was visited on Sunday night with a very disastrous conflagration. The alarm of fire was given at about 8 o'clock, and immediately the citizens turned out in large force. It was some time before it could be located, but at length it was found to emanate from the row of brick buildings on North Water street, between Chestnut and Mulberry, owned by Mrs. A. L. Dickinson, and occupied by Messrs. Jos. Sternberger, Geo. F. Alderman & Co., Geo. F. Herbert and Chas. Wessel & Co.

The fire department was promptly on the spot, but the steamer *Rankin*, being out of order, could not be brought out, while the members of that Company ran their hose to the fire and coupled with the steamer *Adrian*. On this steamer and the hand engines, all of which were worked well, fell the full brunt of the fight, the *Cape Fear*, the third steamer, having had some parts of her machinery broken soon after she began to work. The Hook and Ladder Company was early on the ground and they all laborea most nobly, rendering efficient aid in tearing down such wood work as offered fresh fuel for the flames. We have never seen men work harder, and to better purpose, than did they.

It was evident to the fire department, as soon as they arrived on the ground, that the building could not be saved, and the efforts of the firemen were therefore directed to the surrounding buildings, so as to check its course. Their efforts were successful and in less than two hours from the time that the alarm was first given, the flames were under control.

The entire building, occupied by the above mentioned firms, was destroyed, as well as a large proportion of its contents. The building was owned, as we have stated, by Mrs. A. L. Dickinson, and was valued at about $7,000. It was insured in the Old Phœnix Company, Messrs. Taylor & Giles, Agents, for $6,000.

Mr. Jos. Sternberger occupied the lower or Southern extremity of the building. He lost everything. His stock was valued at about $6,000, on which there was insurance amounting to $3,500—$1,000 in the Imperial Fire, J. A. Byrne, Agent; $1,250 in the North British, George & Manning, Agents, and $1,250 in the Hartford, George & Manning, Agents.

Messrs. G. F. Alderman & Co. occupied the store north of and adjoining Mr. Sternberger. Fortunately, they had but little stock on hand, as they contemplated closing out the business in October. They saved a considerable amount of goods, and reckon their loss at $800 or $1,000. They were insured for $1,000 in the Union, of San Francisco, Messrs. Taylor & Giles, Agent's.

The store next north of Messrs. Alderman & Co. was occupied by Mr. Geo. F. Herbert. A portion of his stock was saved, but it will hardly exceed $500 in value. His entire stock was valued at $6,000, on which there was an insurance of $4,000—$2,500 in the Ætna, Messrs. L. H. & T. C. DeRosset, Agents, and $1,500 in the New York House, Messrs. Taylor & Giles, Agents.

The upper, or northern portion of the building, was occupied as a grocery, by Messrs. Chas. Wessel & Co. Their loss is estimated at $2,500 to $3,000, with but $1,000 insurance, in the Franklin of Philadelphia, Messrs. Taylor & Giles, Agents.

In addition to the above, Mr. E. Peschau, doing business in the building just South of the scene of fire, lost very heavily in goods stored in warehouses to the rear of the stores and connected with them.—His loss will probably amount to $6,000 or $7,000, which was covered by an insurance of $5,000 in the Andes, Jno. W. Atkinson, Agent. In addition to this, Mr. Peschau lost very considerably by the removal of his stock in store, on which there is insurance of $6,000 in the Liverpool, London & Globe, Jno. A. Byrne, Agent, $2,000 in the New York Home, and $2,500 in the Franklin of Philadelphia, Taylor & Giles the Agents of both companies.

Next North of the fire Mr. J. G. Bulcken lost probably some $300 by the removal of a stock of liquors, cigars, &c., from his Saloon, and the property in which this Saloon is located was damaged somewhat, say to the extent of $300, by the tearing down of a wooden building in the rear.—This property belonged to the estate of Eli W. Hall, and there was no insurance on the building that was torn down.

In regard to the origin of the fire there is no clue, whatever, even conjecture being entirely at fault. All that is known is that it caught somewhere on the upper floor, and about the centre of the building, the first indications of it being the immense volumes of smoke that were suddenly forced out from the windows above and the roof. When first broken into, the lower floor was found to be free of fire, while it was raging furiously above.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met again yesterday morning.

The following report of the committee appointed at the last meeting, to examine into the condition of affairs at the Register's office, was adopted and ordered spread upon the minutes :

In accordance with the order passed by this Board at its session on Friday, the 6th instant, I visited the office of the Register of Deeds on Saturday morning. I find that there remain in the hands of the late Register about 60 deeds for registration, which work can be easily done in ten days. The books kept by order of, and for information of, this Board, to wit: A list of all jurors and witness tickets in detail, and the ledger wherein all of the orders of the Treasurer are posted, under their appropriate heads has not been written up for almost eight months. The Register is required by law to register and countersign every license issued by the Sheriff to carry on business.—In this matter, during the past two years great neglect is evidenced. So important a matter should have received the most energetic attention of that officer. I regret to report that the business of the office of Register, for some months past, has not been satisfactorily performed, principally from want of sufficient clerical force. I recommend that the Board employ some one to finish the work, at the expense of the late Register, unless he shall do it within the time allowed him. Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) SILAS N. MARTIN,
Committee.

Commissioner Shoemaker, who was appointed a committee to take an inventory of the Register's office, submitted a report, which was adopted and ordered spread on the Minutes.

The following recommendation, offered by the committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Register's office and adopted by the Board.

1. That the books of record be examined, and such as require it be repaired.

2. That the books most used, and such new books as may hereafter be purchased, be bound on the lower edges with thin brass to prevent the wear of the covers.

3. That a committee be appointed to examine the fee bills passed by the General Assembly at the first session after the adoption of the present Constitution, and report the proper fees to be allowed for services rendered to, and paid by, the county.

4. That mon thly statements be required of the Register, taken from the ledger, of the amount of orders issued on the Treasurer and for what purpose

Ordered. That the commissions allowed the Treasurer of New Hanover county for the current year, shall be one per cent on receipts and one per cent on disbursements.

Adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met again yesterday morning.

Ordered, That the Chairman investigate the claim of John A. Sanders against the county, as one of the Wardens of the Poor prior to 1868, and report to this Board as early as practicable whether the same ought to be allowed.

The Chairman then submitted a lengthy report, containing the following

REPORT OF COUNTY FINANCES.

Receipts and disbursements for two years, beginning Sept. 1st, 1870, and ending Aug. 31, 1872 :

RECEIPTS.

From listed and schedule B and C taxes	$90,287 57
From Clerk of Special Court	1,288 03
From Register Marriage License	523 90
From Clerk Superior Court	2,239 36
From State Treasurer, care of insane	577 16
From redemption of land	3 51
From notes and loans	3,945 00
Total	$98,861 53

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of interest on notes, loans and bonds	$ 9,624 58
For payment or debt and purchase of $6,000 county bonds at 85 cents.	23,651 25
For bridges and repairs	1,475 00
For Special Court claims and expenses	1,520 93
For Witness and Jury Tickets	11,711 46
For orders drawn by County Commissioners in payment of expenses	46,646 63
For Commissions to Treasurer	1,922 01
Cash on hand	2,329 64
	$98,864 53

The balance of the report gives many particulars, in which occurs the following

STATEMENT OF THE COUNTY DEBT:

Total bonded debt (bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable March and September 1st, in gold)	$54,000 00
Of this amount there is due March 1st, 1874	12,000 00
Due March 1st, 1879	35,000 00

The Board adjourned to meet again tomorrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic-Conservative party was held at the *Star* office yesterday afternoon

It being suggested that some doubts were entertained as to the authority of this Committee to conduct the Presidential campaign in this county, the Chairman read the following letter from Hon. D. M. Barringer, Chairman of the State Executive Committee :

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 4, 1872.

W. H. Bernard, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 31st just received. Your appointment as Chairman of the County Executive Committee continues through the Presidential campaign. It was so intended under the general plan of organization, which embraced the appointment of Presidential Electors and other matters pertaining to the Presidential canvass.

Yours very sincerely,
D. M. BARRINGER.

Mr. R. K. Bryan offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That we recommend to the Conservatives of New Hanover county that they organize a club in each Township and Ward, in order that the claims of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States be duly presented to the people.

Resolved, That the Executive Committeeman for each Township and Ward in the county be charged with the duty of calling a meeting in his Township or Ward, for the purpose of organizing a club therein.

Mr. F. W. Kerchner was elected a member of the Committee to represent the Fourth Ward, in place of Mr. Wm. H. Bernard, Chairman of the Committee.

There being no further business, the Committee adjourned.

DOUBLE MURDER.—Just as we go to press we have intelligence of a most shocking double murder committed in this county yesterday, of which two very respectable young men of this county were at the same time the authors and victims. It seems that a difficulty occured at church, a few weeks ago, between Mr. W. B. McClellan and a young man named Gilchrist, which was postponed for future settlement. The parties did not meet again till yesterday at the house of a Mrs. McCormic, when Gilchrist immediately drew a pistol and fired on McClellan as he walked up, inflicting a deadly wound. McClellan, though mortally wounded, drew his pistol, and returned the fire at close quarters, driving three balls into the head of his antagonist, when, turning to secure the mule he had been riding, and which took fright and began to run off, he walked but a few steps when he fell dead. Gilchrist was not dead when our informant left the scene of the terrible tragedy, but we learn his recovery is impossible.—*Robesonian.*

From passengers arriving on the W., C. & R. R. R., we learn that Mr. Gilchrist died yesterday morning, from the effects of the injuries he had sustained. The unfortunate affair was the result of a private dispute, Gilchrist, it is said, who was a young man about 22 years old, having desired to marry Mrs. Mc. McCormic, McClellan's mother-in-law, the latter young man being bitterly opposed to the match.

WE are pained to learn that Dr. C. T. Murphy, Senator elect from Sampson, has been quite sick in Morganton for some weeks past, which has prevented him from attending to some duties as Chairman of the Committee on Charitable Institutions which require his immediate attention. His health, however, was improving a couple of days since. We are pleased to learn that the health of his lady, who has been quite ill at Morganton, is also improving.—Raleigh *News.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE COTTON CROP OF EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

GOLDSBORO', Sept. 10.

The Carolina Messenger of to-morrow has the following : From the reports we have received from planters for several days past, and from personal observation, we are forced to the conclusion that the cotton crop in this section has sustained serious injury in the counties of Wayne, Duplin, Johnston, Edgecombe, Lenoir, Wilson, Greene, Pitt and Sampson. The drought and rust have damaged the prospects very much, and the ravages of the worms in many parts will still further reduce the crop.—We have before us reliable estimates of damages in various portions of the cotton growing counties, and as far as we are capable of judging, consider the prospects at least 25 per cent. worse than was generally anticipated a month or two ago.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.

The foreign edition of a Paris illustrated newspaper has been seized for caricaturing Prussians.

A Frenchman publicly contradicts the report which the Figaro published that he intended to marry Nellie Grant.

Loya, a Paris journalist, has committed suicide.

Fresh Carlist troubles are rife on the Spanish borders. Measures have been taken to prevent the insurgents from crossing or concentrating. The garrison at Bargos was attacked, the barracks burned and the Carlist prisoners rescued.

The Captain General of Calatonia has been summoned to Madrid on a charge of holding correspondence with the supporters of Don Carlos.

The Private Secretary of Duke Montphensia has been arrested at Merida. The Government has obtained a clue to the conspirator on the part of Montphensia in the interest of Don Alphonse.

The Brazil elections were very disorderly and several citizens were bayoneted.

The pacific negotiations between Brazil and the Argentine Republic are progressing very favorably.

Senor Zorilla, President of the Spanish Council, is confined to a bed of sickness.

NEW YORK.

NIAGARA, Sept. 11.

Two freight trains on the Central road at this point collided to-day, destroying both of them. No fatalities.

The emigrant commissioners report fearful cruelties upon the emigrants of the ship Chas. H. Marshal, by the crew, after the death of the captain.

A number of Democrats met this morning to revise the address to O'Conor, urging him to accept the nomination. A definite answer is expected to-day.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.

At the Greeley, Brown and Buckalew ratification meeting in West Philadelphia there was a grand turnout of the people, and a parade of the Democratic clubs. The prominent speech of the evening was made by Col. A. K. McClure.

MAINE ELECTION.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 11.

The Kennebeck Journal says that 245 towns give a total vote of 97,444 ; last year 81,184, an increase of 16,270. Perham has 55,763, Kimball 41 691. Perham's majority is 14,072. His majority in the same towns in 1871 was 9,866. The town as yet to hear from threw last year a total vote of 24,713.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.

The White House is uninhabitable in consequence of the thorough repairs now progressing.

General Sheridan telegraphs to the War Department that the Yellowstone expedition has failed. The surveying engineers, fearing the Indians, declined to proceed beyond the Yellowstone Mountains.

The President has recognized A. M. Shosenjohn as Austrian Consul at Mobile; Robert Banth as Austrian Consul at St. Louis; F. W. Hanewickle as Austrian Consul at Richmond, and Julius Kauffman as Austrian Consul at Galveston.

The President has appointed David Porter Supervisor of Customs at Savannah, Ga.

The Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats has directed an investigation into the cause of the boiler explosion yesterday on board the steamtug Agnes, at Jordan's Point, Va.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

A secret session of the Liberal Republican State Central Committee was held to-day to effect a permanent organization. Gen. John Cochrane was elected President and Alfred Wilkinson Secretary.

A hearing of Forrester, before Judge Dowling, has been postponed to Wednesday next by Judge Dowling. Judge Leonard granted a writ of habeas corpus, returnable to-morrow, in the case of Billy Forrester, the alleged Nathan murderer.

The Democratic State Committee, at a meeting held here this afternoon, elected Samuel J. Tilden Chairman and Wm. Cassiday Secretary. A deputation of the Liberal Republican Committee waited upon them with a view of having the two organizations to work in harmony.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.

The Emperors of Austria and Russia to-day gave audience to Gontaut Biron, French Minister to Berlin. Their reception of the French Minister was friendly and satisfactory. Assurance was given him as to the object of the Imperial visit to Germany.

A great public demonstration is contemplated in Dublin, Ireland, against the occupation of Rome by the Italian Government, and the suppression of religious orders in Italy.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

COASTWISE.

Sept 5—Brig Black Swan, Winslade, New York, E Kidder & Son.
Schr Ben, Davis, New York, Williams & Murchison.
Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.
Brig Suri, Duke, New York, Master.
Steamship Regulator, Freeman, New York, Barry Bros.
Steamship Lucille, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.
Schr Adiel, Moore, Swansboro', Edwards & Hall.

FOREIGN.

(Br) Barque Sarnia, Pellow, St Thomas, Harriss & Howell.

CLEARED.

COASTWISE.

Schr Lucia Murchison, Jones, New York, Williams & Murchison.
Schr F C Holden, Verrell, Damriscotta, Maine, G G Barker & Co.
Steamship Lucille, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.
Schr Sidney C Tyler, Barrett, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell
Schr H G Hand, Hand, Washington, D C, Harriss & Howell
Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.
Steamship Regulator, Freeman, New York Barry Bros.
Schr Ben, Davis, New York, Williams & Murchison.

FOREIGN.

Barque Eureka, Holliway, Amsterdam, Willard Bros.
Swedish Barque Ulrika, Bredenburg, Rotterdam, Jas Anderson & Co.
(Br) Barquentine M E Seed, Hopkins, Cork for order, Vick & Mebane.
(Br) Brig Joseph Howe, Cottam, London, Harriss & Howell
Schr Carleton, Albury, Nassau, E Kidder & Son.

EXPORTS

COASTWISE.

New York—Steamship Benefactor—3,570 bbls rosin, 2,427 bushels peanuts, 30 bales cotton, 20 bbls tar, 25 do spirits, 13 pkgs mdse.

New York—Schr Lucy Murchison—594 casks spirits turpentine, 2,537 bbls rosin.

Baltimore—Steamship Lucille—360 bbls spirits, 465 do rosin, 100 do turpentine, 168 do tar, 91 bales cotton, 146 bags and 8 bbls fruit, 11 pkgs mdse, 24 empty beer kegs, 1,008 bushels peanuts.

Philadelphia—Schr Sidney C Taylor—129,065 feet lumber, 150 00 shingles.

Washington, D C—Schr H G Hand—145,030 feet lumber.

New York—Steamship Regulator—3,218 bbls rosin, 146 do spirits, 250 bales cotton, 46 do sheeting, 880 bushels peanuts, 7 pkgs mdse.

Schr Ben—2,340 bbls rosin, 266 casks spirits turpentine, 885 bushels peanuts.

Philadelphia—Steamship Pioneer—957 bbls rosin, 100 do pitch, 108 do spirits, 157 do tar, 16 bales cotton, 268 bushels peanuts, 31 empty ale kegs, 8 tons old iron, 8 bdls rags, 135,000 feet lumber.

FOREIGN.

Amsterdam—Barque Eureka—1,500 casks spirits turpentine, 2,267 do rosin.

Rotterdam—Swedish Barque Ulrika—1,680 casks spirits turpentine, 619 bbls rosin.

Cork for orders—(Br) Barquentine M E Seed—1,385 casks spirits turpentine.

London, England—(Br) Brig Joseph Fowe—2,420 casks spirits turpentine.

Nassau—Schr Carleton—31,905 feet lumber, 50,000 shingles.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., September 11, 1872.

BARQUES

Spanish, Uli, Gattia, dis,	Willard Bros
(Br) Tridente, Bilson, ldg,	Bristol, Sprunt & Hinson
(Br) Sarnia, Pellow, dis,	Harriss & Howell

BRIGS.

Norwegian Diana, Jonnasson, dis,	Heide Bros
Ida J Williams, dis,	Harriss & Howell
(Br) Medusa, Wilkie, ldg,	Cork, Sprunt & Hinson
(Br) Neptune's Car, Pike, dis,	Sprunt & Hinson
Black Swan, Winsdade, dis,	E Kidder & Son
Surl, Duke, dis,	Master

SCHOONERS.

Thomas Booz, Cannon, dis,	Harriss & Howell
Sarah Bruen, Hattrick, ldg,	Providence, Harriss & Howell
James P Eaton, Poole, dis,	O G Parsley & Co
Edith May, Gross, dis,	Navassa Guano Co

List of Vessels Sailed for this Port

NEW YORK.

(Br) Barque Carib, Jayne	cld Aug 22

LIVERPOOL.

Delaware, Cruse,	cld July 19
(Br) Barquentine Leonora Edmondson,	sailed August 31

NEWPORT.

Elsa,	cld June 21
(Br) Barque Elizabeth Taylor, Proctor,	cld Aug 2

CARDIFF.

(Br) Barque Ansdell, Key.	cld July 29
Cormorant, Hansen,	cld Aug 12

DUBLIN.

German Barque Charles. Cornand,	cld Aug 2

BRISTOL.

Perseverance, Cawsey,	cld Aug 15

BOSTON.

Brig Erie, Sears,	cld Aug 31
Brig Isola, Snowman,	cld Aug 31
Schr Lucy Wright, Elzey,	cld Sept 4.
Schr C C Bearse, Hodgdon,	cld Sept 6
Brig Mary E Dana, Latham,	cld Sept 5
German Barque Claudia, Dinse,	cld Sept 5

PROVIDENCE.

(Br) Barque Mystic Tie, Coffill,	cld Sept 8

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Morganton	September 15
Lenoir	" 17
Grove Chapel	" 18
Statesville	" 20
Charlotte	" 22
Salisbury	" 24
Leaksville	" 26
Mountain Chapel	" 27
Greensboro'	" 29
Kittrell's Springs	October 1
Louisburg	" 2
Oxford	" 4
Williamsborough	" 5
Henderson	" 6
Warrenton	" 8
Gaston	" 10
Weldon	" 12
Jackson	" 13
Halifax	" 14
Rocky Mount	" 16
Wilson	" 18
Clinton	" 20

VICK & MEBANE,

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.
☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.
☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Beeswax per lb	30 a 32	Lime, (from store)	
Barrels, Spts T, each.		Rockport	0 00 a 1 65
24 hand	2 40 a 2 50	Rockland	0 00 a 1 65
New	2 75 a 3 00	Molasses, per gallon,	
Candles, per lb.,		Cuba, hhds	00 a 37
Tallow	16 a 17	do bbls	00 a 41
Adamantine	16 a 17	Sugar house	21 a 21½
Sperm	50 a 55	do bbls	22½ a 24
Coffee, per lb.,		Syrup, bbls	45 a1 00
Java	28 a 30	do N. O	80 a 85
Laguayra	26 a 28	Naval Stores,	
Rio	20 a 25	Turpentine per 280 lbs	
St. Domingo	25 a 28	Virgin new	0 00 a 4 35
Cotton, per lb.,		Yellow dip	0 00 a 3 85
Ord to Mid'g	16½ a 19	Hard	0 00 a 2 50
Strict Midl	00 a 20	Tar per bbl	0 00 a 3 25
Cettton Bagging,		Tar in ord'r	0 00 a 3 40
Gunny	09 a 00	Pitch, City	2 75 a 3 00
Rundee	18 a 18½	Rosin, pale	3 50 a 5 75
Flax	19½a 20	do No 1	3 75 a 4 25
Double Ancris	19½	do No 2	3 00 a 3 75
Rope per lb.	7 a 10	do No 3	0 00 a 3 65
Corn Meal,		Spirits turpentine,	
per bushel	1 05 a 1 10	per gal	00 a 56½
Domestics,		Nails, per lb.,	
Sheeting,		Cut	6 a 6¾
per yard	12 a 13	Oils, per gallon,	
Yarn, per 5 lb	00 a 1 65	Sperm	0 00 a 3 00
Feathers,		Linseed	1 40 a 1 50
per lb	65 a 90	Machinery	1 75 a 2 00
Fish, per bbl.,		Keorosene	28 a 30
Mackerel,		Pea Nuts	1 25 a 1 50
No. 1	14 00 a18 00	Potatoes,	
No. 2	0 50 a11 00	Sweet	80 a 1 00
No. 3	8 50 a 9 00	Irish, bbl	2 75 a 3 75
Mullets	5 50 a 7 50	Provisions, per lb.,	
Herring,		N. C. Bacon	
Fast	8 00 a 9 00	Hams	16 a 18
N. C. roe	0 00 a12 50	Middlings	10 a 12
do cut	8 00 a10 00	Shoulders	8 a 9
do gross	7 00 a 8 00	Hog round	00 a 12½
Dry Cod	7 a 7½	Western Bacon (Smoked.	
Flour, per bbl, North'n		Hams	16 a 18
family	8 00 a11 50	Middlings	10½ a 11½
Superfine	6 25 a 7 00	Shoulders	9 a 9¼
Ex Super	7 00 a 7 50	(Dry Salted.)	
North Carolina,		Middlings	9¼ a 10
Family	10 00 a 10 50	Shoulders	8 a 8¼
Superfine	7 75 a 8 25	Lard, N. C	12½ a 12¾
Extra	6 75 a 7 25	do Northern	9 a 11½
Gunny Bags	25 a 28	Butter, N. C	15 a 20
Guano, Peruvian,		do Northern	30 a 40
Per ton	00 00 a80 00	Cheese	15 a 17
Grain, per bushel,		Pork Northern, per bbl	
Corn	85 a 90	City Mess	00 00 a 16 50
Oats	00 a 75	Thin	00 00 a 00 00
Peas, Cow	00 a 1 25	Rump	00 00 a 14 50
Rice	9 a 10	Salt, Alum, per	
Carolina	9½ a 10	bag 2 bush	1 50 a 2 00
Hides, per lb.,		Liverpool, sack, ground	
Green	6½ a 7	cargo	0 00 a 0 00
Dry	14 a 15	From store	1 30 a 1 35
Hay, per 100 lbs.,		American	1 35a 1 45
Eastern	0 00 a 1 75	Sugar, per lb.,	
Northern	1 70 a 1 75	Porto Rico	11 a 00
Iron, per lb.,		C	11¼a 00
English, ass'd	8	American, refd	12 a 12½
American, refd	10	American,	
American,		Clarified	13¼a 00
sheer	9 a 00	Soap, per lb.,	14 a 00
Swede	7½ a 00	Northern	5 a 7½
Hoop,		Shingles, per M.,	
per ton	140 00a150 00	Contract	4 00 a 6 00
Liquors, per gal, (dom)		Common	2 25 a 2 75
Whiskey	1 25 a 4 00	Staves, per M.,	
Bourbon	2 00 a 3 00	W. O. bbl	00 00 a 00 00
N. E. Rum	2 00 a 3 00	R. O. hhd	00 00 a 00 00
Gin	4 00 a 7 00	Timber, per M.,	
Brandy	4 00 a 9 00	Shipping	12 00 a 15 00
do Apple	1 50 a 9 00	Mill, prime	10 00 a 11 00
do Peach	2 25 a 3 50	Mill, fair	7 50 a 9 00
Lumber, (River.)		Mill, inferior to	
Flr Bds	15 00 a17	ord	5 0 10 00
Wide do	12 00 a14 00	Tallow, lb	10 a 11
Scantling	10 00 a12 00		

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY

September 12, 1872.

COTTON—The cotton market has been rather unsettled during the past week. Our review opened with a slight advance on the closing quotations of the previous week, but this state of affairs closed with Saturday's business, and Monday's sales were marked with a decided irregularity of prices, the few operators who were in the market offering even lower figures than were quoted. Since then the market has continued to decline, and closed with to-day's sales at about ⅜ to 1 cent off from last week.—The receipts continue to increase as the season advances, and the market has assumed a healthy state, the transactions being on the increase.—The exports have also began to be of importance, and the stock on market has increased.

The general cotton movement for this week as compared with last week shows a large increase in receipts, while the exports are less than one-half the previous total.

It is a noticeable fact that all the exports of the week, *Foreign*, were from the port of New York, which shows that the new cotton has not yet commenced to be exported from the Southern seaports.

The receipts at all the ports for the week were 13,551 bales, against 4,661 bales last week, 3,228 bales the previous week, and 2,472 bales three weeks since. The total receipts since September 1, 1872, are 13,554 bales, against 9,137 for the corresponding period of the previous year, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 4,417 bales. The exports from all the ports for the week were 2,655 bales, against 10,195 bales the same date last year. The stock at all the ports is 54,101 bales, against 95,390 bales last year. The stocks at interior towns are 4,674 bales, against 16,221 bales last year. The stock of cotton in Liverpool is 830,000 bales, against 521,000 bales last year. The amount of American cotton afloat for Great Britain is 8,000 bales, against 58,000 last year. The amount of Indian cotton afloat for Europe is 232,000 bales, against 586,000 bales last year.

The week's transactions were as follows : Friday, 57 bales at 19½ cts; Saturday, 2 bales at 19½, 2 do at 20 cts; Monday, 2 do at 19 cts; Tuesday, 4 do at 18 cts, 2 do at 18¼ cts, 3 do at 18½ cts, 1 do at 20 cts; Wednesday, 1 do at 18 cts, 10 do at 18¼ cts, 26 do at 18⅝ cts, 61 do at 18¾ cts, 1 do at 19 cts; Thursday, 15 do at 17½ cents, 15 do at 17¾ cts, 4 do at 18¾ cts; we quote (Wilmington classification) as follows :

Ordinary	16 cents.
Good Ordinary	17½ "
Low Middling	18½ to 18¾ "
Middling	18½ to 19 "

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Influenced by the advance of Spirits Turpentine and Rosin, prices have been tending upward throughout the entire week. Friday the market opened with a good demand for export, and the feeling became strong among receivers, but no advance was gained. Saturday the buoyant and advancing tendency of other branches of naval stores brought the receivers to a stand, they refusing to sell at the previous day's quotations, which caused an advance of yellow dip to an equality with virgin. This state of affairs continued throughout Monday, and at noon Tuesday, virgin and yellow dip further advanced 25 cents. To-day (Thursday) the market closes firm with an advance of 65 cts, at $2 50 for hard, and $3 25 for yellow dip and virgin. Receipts for the week are 1,879 bbls against 2,726 bbls for last week, showing a decided falling off. The exports coastwise are large, and the stock on market is small and of little importance, the distillers being almost entirely supplied by the daily receipts. The sales for the week foot up 2,001 bbls, and were as the following table will show :

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin
Friday	172	$2 50	$3 85	$4 35
Saturday	530	2 50	4 35	4 35
Monday	136	2 50	4 35	4 35
Tuesday	320	2 50	4 60	4 60
Wednesday	230	2 50	4 60	4 60
Thursday	563	2 50	5 25	5 25

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market has fluctuated during the period of our review. Friday it (the market) opened at an advance of 1 cent over the closing rates of last week. Saturday morning a brisk speculative movement sprang up, and upwards of 1,250 casks changed hands at an advance of 2 cents. In the evening the advices being adverse to prices, the market closed 2 cents off. Monday the sales reported were a lot of selected casks sold Saturday to be paid for at Monday's figures.—This being reported at 55 cents misled the reporters, they quoting the market as closing firm when in fact it had declined 1 cent. Tuesday the market further declined 1¾ cents. Wednesday, under more favorable advices, the market opened strong and advanced during the day 3 cents. To-day (Thursday), at the time of closing our report, a further advance of 1¼ cent had been obtained and holders were asking higher figures. The receipts for the week, 2,396 casks, against 3,696 casks for last week, show a falling off of 1,300 casks. The exports have been very heavy, both foreign and coastwise, and the stock in market is largely reduced. The market closed firm with an advancing tendency at 56¼ cents. The following were the sales for the week :

Friday	850	casks at 54	cents per gallon.
Do	124	" " 53	" " "
Saturday	1236	" " 55	" " "
Do	92	" " 53¾	" " "
Monday	65	" " 55	" " "
Do	982	" " 52	" " "
Tuesday	421	" " 52	" " "
Wednesday	89	" " 53	" " "
Do	61	" " 54	" " "
Do	258	" " 55	" " "
Do	813	" " 55¼	" " "
Thursday	23	" " 56	" " "
Do	19	" " 56½	" " "

*New York casks.

ROSIN.—The market generally remains much the same as it was a week ago. The amount of business done being limited by the small stock and by the prevailing uncertainty as to prospects, and prices having been tending to a decline, which has only in exceptional cases been conceded. Strained, on Saturday, advanced 10 cents and ruled without change, with very few transactions, up to Wednesday, when 1,000 bbls. changed hands at a decline of 5 to 10 cents. No. 2, No. 1 and Pale have not evinced the slightest change of quotations. These grades have been in active inquiry, and the daily transactions have been very large. The receipts for the week, 12,896 bbls., against 14,279 bbls., show a decrease of 1,383 bbls. The exports were 17,696 bbls., against 16,876 bbls., showing an increase of 820 bbls., and the stock on hand is falling off. The following sales comprise the business transactions of the week :

Friday, Sept. 6.—Sales of 1,350 bbls. at $3 75 for extra No. 2, $4 for No. 1, $4 50 for extra No. 1, $5 for low Pale, and $7 for Window Glass.

Saturday, Sept. 7.—Sales of 2,986 bbls. at $3 75 for strained, $4 for low No. 1, $4 25 for No. 1, $4 60 for extra No. 1, $5@$5 50 for low Pale, $6@$6 50 for Pale, and $7 for extra Pale.

Monday, Sept. 9.—Sales of 1,367 bbls. at $3 75 for strained, $4 50 for extra No. 1, $4 75 for low Pale, and $5 50 for Pale.

Tuesday, Sept. 10.—Sales of 1,551 bbls. at $3 80 for No. 2, $4 50 for No. 1, $4 75 for extra No. 1, $5 for low Pale, $5 50 for Pale, $6@$6 50 for extra Pale.

Wednesday, Sept. 11.—Sales of 2,320 bbls. at $3 65@$3 70 for strained, $4 25 for No. 1, $4 50 for extra No. 1, $5@$5 50 for Pale, and $5 75@$6 for extra Pale.

Thursday, Sept. 12—Sales of 3,875 bbls at $3 60@$3 65 for strained, $4 for No. 1, $4 50 for extra No. 1, $5@$5 50 for Pale, $6@$6 50 for extra Pale.

TAR.—The high prices of this article during the previous week had the effect to bring to market the amount of stock held at the interior towns. In the early portion of the week, the receipts being large, the demand existing became supplied and the market declined. Tuesday, under more favorable advices, the market rallied and an advance of 10 cents was obtained. During the latter part of the week the market has evinced a firmer undertone and closes with a good inquiry at $3 10 per bbl. The receipts for the week, 527 bbls., against 696 bbls., is a falling off of 169 bbls. The exports were 686 bbls., against 469 bbls. last week, an increase of 215 bbls. The stock in market has also been increased. The receipts and sales for the week have been, as the following table will show :

Friday	38 bbls. at	$3 25	per bbl.
Do	850 " "	3 40	"
Saturday	266 " "	3 00	"
Do	825 " "	3 10	"
Monday	53 " "	3 00	"
Do	100 " "	3 15	"
Tuesday	166 " "	3 10	"
Do	150 " "	3 30	"
Wednesday	26 " "	3 10	"
Thursday	104 " "	3 10	"

*In order.
†F. O. B.

GRAIN.—CORN.—In the entire grain market we have not the slightest change of quotations to report. In consequence of no cargo arrivals no sales have been made, and the market may be quoted as remaining nominally at 75 to 77½ cents for a prime article. About the usual amount of shipping to fill country orders has been done, and with only fair receipts the stock in market is somewhat smaller, though is still of sufficient size to supply the wants until the new crop is harvested The receipts for the week 18,708 bushels, against 20,130 bushels for last week, is a decrease of 1,422 bushels, and from all sources were as follows : From Philadelphia 8,976 bushels ; from Baltimore 1,260 bushels ; per schr Ben 4,676 bushels, and by Wilmington & Weldon Railroad 2,796 bushels. Dealers are selling from store at 85 to 87½ cents for mixed, and 95 to 95½ cents for white mealing, highest figures including sacks.—OATS.—The receipts for the week, 1,826 bushels is a large increase over those of the previous week. The demand is light, and the stock

State News.

Gov. Caldwell has gone to Morganton.

The Baptist congregation in Greensboro have a new bell.

Tournament and Ball at Henderson during Fair week.

There are 17 new buildings in course of erection at LaGrange, Lenoir county.

There are nine persons confined in the Washington jail charged with murder in the first degree.

The Philadelphia Evening Star says that "the first peaches this year came from North Carolina."

Capt. J. L. Robinson, of Macon, is spoken of as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

We see it stated that General Hoke has purchased the recently discovered iron mine near Chapel Hill, and proposes working it on a very extensive scale.

The Hickory Tavern *Eagle* says: We understand that a little son of Mr. John Bowlin was drowned in a pond near the Sparkling Catawba Springs, last Saturday.

T. M. Argo, in a letter published in the Raleigh *Era*, declines the candidature for Radical Presidential elector for the 4th Congressional District.

The Tarboro' *Enquirer* says: Capt. Thigpen informs us that he was picking cotton more than a week ago, that was planted about the 25th of May.

The Wadesboro' *Argus* says: In Wadesboro', the arrivals of new cotton up to date foot up 27 bales, at 18½ to 20 cents. Planters do not appear anxious to bring their cotton in. Market active.

The Newbern *Republican and Courier* says: Messrs. Cambell & Wright, formerly of Newbern, have leased the new hotel at Goldsboro' for a term of years. We understand it is to be fitted up in such a manner as to rank second to none in the South.

The Elizabeth City *Economist* says: The crops of corn and cotton throughout the county are very promising. The recent rains have been very favorable, and the indications at present are that larger crops will be made than were raised last year.

The Wadesboro' *Argus* says: A fatal accident occurred on the plantation of George Little, Jr., on Wednesday last.—A negro boy employed in the gin, entirely through carelessness on his part, was caught in the cogs and crushed to death instantly.

Horace Greeley declines to deliver the address at the Fair in Charlotte next month, but will be present on the occasion. Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken is to make the address, as we learn from the Charlotte *Observer*.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: The temperance excitement is still holding in Raleigh. The Grand Rally on Wednesday morning astonished everybody. Over 2,500 persons from all parts of this town—Negroes and whites—were in line with it this week.

The Greensboro *Patriot* says: Since a reliable report has been circulated that Mr. Greeley was dead, the most astounding astonishment has been uttered upon the Southern supporters of Mr. Greeley is sufficiently apparent. The wonder at their iniquity is lost in the grandeur of their impudence. This Radical party, which makes no scruple of receiving to its bosom the veriest of red-handed Rebels, and of coddling upon its knees the wildest monsters of treason, expects to impose upon the Union sentiment of the North by showing what bad company Mr. Greeley is in. They receive, with songs of rejoicing, the returning prodigal who, by entering the Radical camp, shows that he desires to add plunder to his rebellion and treason, and exclaim virtuously against those who still stand out for Greeley and peace to a distracted land.—Let them first spurn the association with Southern fire-eaters, and then they may exclaim against Mr. Greeley's Rebel friends with cheeks that need not burn with shame.

Will any of the papers which published the Hon. Judge Tourgee's slanders upon me now insert this refutation of them? I can hardly hope so. When I was elected to the United States Senate in 1870, the organ of the Administration, in Washington, perpetrated a foul calumny upon me by asserting that I was in a degree responsible for cruelties to Federal prisoners at Salisbury. I went to the War Department, where my official letter books were (and are still, I presume), and asked permission to copy some letters from myself to the Confederate States Secretary of War on this subject. I was told I could look at the letters, but could not copy them without the permission of Congress! I did look at them, under charge of a clerk, and there they were, and are, containing not only a full and triumphant refutation of the charges, but showing that I had exerted myself to obtain an alleviation of their (the prisoners') condition. But justice and truth were not expedient then. I fear it will be yet many years before the public are fully alive to the weakness and wickedness of basing the public policy upon the passions and falsehoods begotten of the womb of civil war. May God hasten the day.

Z. B. VANCE.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 27, 1872.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Telegraphic Summary.

The jury in the case of Dr. Shoeppe, on his second trial at Carlisle, Penn., for the murder of Miss Stinneck, of Baltimore, returned a verdict of not guilty yesterday, after a consultation of fifteen minutes. He was discharged by order of the court.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has been fined $2,500 for blocking a street in Trenton.

A little daughter of Gen. Albert Viele was kidnapped by four ruffians at Lake Mahopac on Thursday, and hurried away. The affair remains a mystery.

Hon. Julius L. Strong, member of Congress from the Hartford, Conn., District, died yesterday morning of cerebro spinal menngitis.

Jo. Jefferson has again been forced to quit the stage on account of his eyes, and his engagements in Northern cities have been cancelled.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

London advices show that the striking mania pervades all England. The chair makers of Wycombe, the coal men of Lowestoft, the silk weavers of Sadbury, the stone masons of Preston, the bakers of Dublin, the engineers of Berkinhead, and the china and earthenware manufacturers of Staffordshire, are all on a strike. The London carpenters, painters, bricklayers, bakers and cabinet makers continue their strike. The postoffice employees have petitioned for an advance of wages, and the journeymen butchers have formed a union for the purpose of getting higher wages.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The failure of Lamb, Nash & Co, bankers and commission merchants, has been announced. Their liabilities are stated to be £200,000, and several firms of St. Thomas and Porto Rico are said to be sufferers from their failure.

There is uncertainty as to the amount of damages to be awarded to the United States by the Geneva Board of Arbitration, which unsettles the market for consols.

Berne Village, of Gernatz, in Canton of Grisons, was nearly destroyed by fire last night. One hundred and twenty houses, besides outbuildings and many stables were burned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

Specie shipments to-day reach $125,000. The week's shipments $375,000.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A SEARCH FOR 'KU-KLUX.

An Expedition into Sampson County —Intimidation of Liberal Voters— Numerous and Unreasonable Arrests—The Ku-Klux Spirit Dead.

[From Special Corres. of the N. Y. Tribune.]

CLINTON, Sampson Co., N. C., Aug. 24. —"Going to Sampson county? Well, good-by, old fellow, if I don't see you again. There's a heap o' rough fellows down there—regular Ku-Klux, you know; just as soon shoot a nigger as eat their dinner. Soldiers have to be sent there every month or two to keep 'em straight, or to help the United States Marshals make arrests. Reckon there's none down there now, but a right smart o' fellows have been caught and put under bond." This from a Nepo-Republican friend as I stood on the hotel stoop at Raleigh two days ago, waiting for the railroad stage. "You won't see any children about," he shouted, as the stage drove away; "tis n't time to look 'em up for the winter yet. You know the people put bells to their young uns' necks in the Spring, down there, and turn 'em in the huckleberry swamps, where they browse about till frost comes."

THE UNEXPLORED REGIONS OF THE STATE.

It is a fact that the people of the surrounding counties know less of what is going on in Sampson than in almost any other county in the State. It has but one town (Clinton), a collection of frame stores grouped about the Court-house square, and surrounded by the dwellings of between 600 and 700 people, white and black, who make up its entire population. It has no newspaper, no public means of conveyance to connect it with the rest of the world, and but a semi-weekly mail. The soil of the county is light and sandy, like that of the entire eastern portion of this State, and, where it has not been worn out, or where abundant fertilizers are used, produces good crops of cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, &c. Turpentine, once produced in considerable quantities in Sampson, is now a crop of comparatively little importance, most of the trees having either been cut down or worked out. The county is pretty thickly and evenly settled, and farm-houses are found at regular intervals along the creeks and public roads, with small tracts of timber land generally separating the plantations. There are two ways of reaching Clinton—by private conveyance from Warsaw, a small station on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, 16 miles, or, from Fayetteville, 36 miles distant. I chose the former and landed at Warsaw at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. On inquiring at the postoffice for a conveyance, I was informed that the "mail hack" stood at the door, and that perhaps I could go in that. On approaching the driver he looked curiously at his team which consisted of a very diminutive horse, still further dwarfed by ill feeding or no feeding at all, and replied that he could, laying great stress on the word, as he seemed to notice the incredulous expression of my face; but that he didn't like to—"it was agin the rules," he reckoned. After giving the matter further and apparently very earnest consideration, he told me to take the back seat of the "hack," which was an ordinary open road-wagon, and after great exertions waked up his team, and we were on the road.

The four hours' journey was almost devoid of interest, and I should not have mentioned it at all did not the difficulty of reaching Sampson County, or of getting news from here, explain some of the absurd reports about the state of society, which have gained currency in this State even within a hundred miles of Clinton. My companion was a man whom you would much more expect to find in one of the backwoods counties of Maine than in North Carolina. He was about 30 years of age, clad in a coarse, weather-beaten garb—an ignorant man, with few ideas, except a determination to make money and become rich. He is a thrifty farmer, goes into his cotton field himself at the head of his gang of negroes, and makes it a condition of their remaining with him that they keep their rows up with his. If this was the prevalent fashion among Southern planters, there would be less complaint about "lazy niggers," and crops at least 50 per cent. better than under the present system of management. He knew nothing and seemed to care very little about the Ku-Klux in the county. He had heard that "right smart" of men had been taken to Raleigh, but "reckoned" they were all back. He had seen some soldiers down here a week ago, but didn't know what they were here for. In my journeys through some of the counties adjoining Sampson, I heard some very strange stories from persons of both political parties. The Nepo-Republicans—they call them Radicals in this State and they don't apply that name to men who have been Republicans from principle, but only the carpet-baggers and scalawags who have joined the party for its loaves and fishes—the Radicals told me terrible tales about the Ku-Klux and the murders and whippings it had been guilty of, and the Conservatives assured me that the Administration had systematically intimidated hundreds of men by threatening prosecution under the Ku-Klux act. The object of my visit was to ascertain the exact truth in regard to both of these matters.

FRIGHTENING LIBERAL VOTERS FROM THE POLLS.

I have been successful in obtaining the most positive proof that the Administration attempted to frighten men away from the polls in this county at the the last election. Previous to July about 100 citizens of Sampson had been arrested for "conspiracy," taken to Raleigh, and placed under bonds to appear for trial. In no case had an arrest been resisted. About ten days before the late election, Henry M. Miller, a Deputy United States Marshal from Raleigh, appeared in the county with three United States soldiers under command of a sergeant. The soldiers were stationed at Clinton, but Miller went into the upper part of the county where the Conservative candidates were canvassing, and attended their meetings. He had with him a paper containing the names of about 40 citizens of Sampson county, for the arrest of whom, he said, he had warrants. These names he caused to be read at the several precincts, and requested the persons named to come and give bonds. He did not attempt, so far as I can learn, to make a single arrest, but disappeared with his soldiers about three days before the election. Of course he said nothing to anybody about voting, but the logic of his action was perfectly plain. He published the fact that he had warrants for certain persons, and nobody knew how many more he retained. The news of his departure, he was well aware, could reach but very few persons before election day, and nobody felt sure but that, if he went to the polls, Miller or one of his agents would be there to seize him and take him off to Raleigh. I don't think many voters were kept from the polls, but this was Miller's evident intention. To show how he came by these warrants some explanation is necessary.

Clinton is about 12 miles from the eastern boundary of the county and about 25 miles from South River, a small creek which separates it from Cumberland county on the west. The people living in Clinton and in that portion of the county which lies east of it are as intelligent and refined as those of any agricultural community of Eastern North Carolina. The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad extends through Duplin county, nearly parallel with the eastern boundary of Sampson, and the planters living on the road running back 15 or 20 miles are often at the railway stations, and know something of what is going on in the world. These people, I am assured, always deplored acts of violence, and from the first set their faces against anything like Ku-Klux. But when you travel into the county any distance west or northwest of Clinton you find a people almost as isolated as if they lived in the center of Africa. They read no newspapers, and, if they live more than ten or a dozen miles from here, generally come to Clinton only once or twice a year. Some of the young men were members of Wheeler's cavalry, an organization of bad reputation even in the South, and after the close of the war, there is no doubt that the standard of morals was in this section very low. I said that these people read no newspapers; there were, of course, exceptions, for "Brick" Pomeroy's *La Crosse Democrat* had some subscribers here, but its circulation was not calculated to soothe the passions of these people or to prepare the way for a cheerful acceptance of the reconstruction measures. Under these circumstances I think it was not strange that some troubles arose between the lower classes of the whites and the freedmen. The latter were often indolent and vicious, and the former, unaccustomed to governing their passions, did, no doubt, often take the law into their own hands, and inflict upon the negroes punishment for real or imaginary offenses, or, in some instances, perhaps, to influence their votes. I think that the existence of the Union Leagues, the banding of the negroes together in secret organizations, and the promises of their leaders that the United States Government would see to it that each of them became possessed of 40 acres of land and a mule, and more than all, the sending of negro troops to Sampson soon after the surrender, and at a time when the people felt very sensitive, tended to foster this spirit. It is but fair to say, however, that I have not heard any one in Clinton accuse the Leagues of any acts of lawlessness, though they say that they lived in constant fear, and never knew what might happen. The moderation and caution of the officers of the colored troops, in keeping them entirely out of town and out of sight of the people, did much to prevent trouble from that source.

A LOCAL BAND OF KU-KLUX.

I was told at Wilmington that the Ku-Klux of this county never had any connection with any other branch of the order in the other States. The "dens" in Sampson county, if the society was ever sufficiently organized to be divided into "dens," never were in communication with those of any other State or county, and this information is confirmed by what I have learned here. But there is no doubt that the Ku-Klux spirit pervaded portions of this county, and that men and boys banded themselves together either to frighten the negroes or to commit particular depredations. The Ku-Klux of this county have been accused of several murders. I spent some time, yesterday, in examining the records at the Courthouse and of those murders which at the time caused so much excitement in the North, I find only one that has about it any circumstances to throw suspicion upon the Ku-Klux. I do not propose to go into the history of all of these cases, but I will give the circumstances of one or two as examples. On the 7th of December, 1870, a white man named Fryar shot and killed Luke Shaw, a negro, in his own house, and the murder was charged to the Ku-Klux. The testimony taken before the Coroner's jury, which was at once held, showed that on the afternoon of the day on which Fryar killed Shaw, he was intoxicated and lost his horse. He went to Shaw's cottage to inquire about it, and probably insulted him, so that he refused to answer questions. Then Fryar struck Shaw with a stick, the latter returned the blow, and in the fight which ensued the white man was whipped. About midnight, having found his horse, he was going home, accompanied by several companions. On arriving at Shaw's house he dismounted, broke down the door, and went in. His companions saw that he was about to shoot the negro and unsuccessfully attempted to prevent him. It was nothing but a cold-blooded murder. An inquest was held the next day, and the Coroner's jury found a verdict of guilty against all who were in the company. They were all arrested except Fryar, who had escaped. At the next term of the Court, Fryar was indicted, but the Grand Jury found no evidence against the remainder of the party. Soon after, a United States Commissioner arrived, and some soldiers were sent into the county. The men who had accompanied Fryar were taken before the Commissioner and examined. He arrived at the same conclusion that the Grand Jury had, and discharged them. The man who committed the murder has never since been heard from. Immediately after this, I was told, a meeting was called at the Court-house, in which every township in the county was represented. Speeches were made by both Democrats and Republicans, condemning in the severest terms all acts of lawlessness. The sentiment of the meeting was embodied in a series of resolutions, which were unanimously passed, and a committee of five from each township was appointed to assist the officers of the law in ferreting out crime.

NUMEROUS AND UNWARRANTABLE ARRESTS.

I found at the Court-house the records of several other murder cases, some of the victims being negroes and an equal number being white men, but attending only one, as I before remarked, were there circumstances which pointed to the Ku Klux, and in this case I believe it equally probable that the murder was committed to satisfy private revenge. This case occurred about eleven months ago—on the 23d of September, 1871. The victim was Menas Hobbs, alias Herring, who was shot down on the road in the day time, at Stevens Bridge, not very far from this town. A negro was with him testified before the Coroner's jury that he recognized one James McKenzie among the party in ambush: but McKenzie proved an alibi by the testimony of both whites and negroes, and the negro corrected his testimony before the Grand Jury. A man who ran away and could never be found was suspected of the murder. Very soon after this, the United States officers began their operations in this county. A detachment of troops under command of Lieut. Jones was sent here from Raleigh, and four or five deputy marshals began their arrests. Secret-service Agent Hester also came here in search of Ku Klux and Internal Revenue prizes. Disguised as a tobacco trader, he offered unstamped tobacco of very fine quality to nearly every dealer in Clinton for 32 cents a pound. No one purchased of him. He then went into the vicinity where the last murder was committed, and getting about him a lot of young fellows, he plied them with whisky and boast of his deeds as a Ku Klux. I believe he undertook to organize a Klan, and finally a half-witted fellow named Zack Royal, not to be outdone by Hester, boasted that he too was a Ku-Klux, and had assisted in the murder of Hobbs. He was, of course, at once arrested and taken to Raleigh, and upon his affidavits many of the warrants have been issued. He was kept in jail for a few months, but is now at liberty about the streets of Raleigh, better clad and better fed than he ever was at home. Having once started, arrests were made here by the wholesale and on the most frivolous evidence. Take a single example: One day last Winter a deputy marshal came into Clinton and arrested the sheriff and ex-sheriff of the county on a charge of "conspiracy." They were taken, with about 20 others arrested in other parts of the county, before Commissioner Porter, who was about 20 miles from here. When ex-Sheriff Powell's case was called the man who had made the affidavit was put upon the stand and questioned. He knew of nothing to connect Mr. Powell with the Ku-Klux, and when the affidavit to which his name was attached and read to him he said that he had never sworn to the essential charges in it, but that they had been written there without his knowledge. The witness on whose affidavit the sheriff had been arrested knew no more than the other man. He had heard a rumor that the sheriff was a Ku-Klux, but knew nothing about it himself. Of course, both the prisoners were discharged, but the United States officials got from the Government, in fees and mileage, $16 in each case.

THE BLACKS UNMOLESTED EXCEPT BY BLACKS.

There seems to have been a great effort to connect some prominent citizens of the county with the Ku-Klux. For this purpose indictments were obtained against Col. McKoy, the leading lawyer of the county and a man who is respected throughout the State by people of all parties, and Mr. Holmes, a respectable merchant of Clinton. On hearing of it, they at once went to Raleigh and gave the necessary bonds. At the last term of the court they both went there again, and demanded a trial, but were unsuccessful, and, after remaining three weeks, were obliged to renew their bonds and wait until the next term.

I do not pretend to have given a complete history of the Ku-Klux in this county, or of the efforts to suppress it. Negroes have been whipped and men have been arrested by the county officers for it. In one notable instance seven or eight men were arrested by the sheriff, but their cases were first transferred to Wilmington, then to Brunswisk county, and finally taken out of the hands of the State authorities by the Federal officials. Nobody can now tell when they will be tried. I cannot tell what the disposition of the people has been in times past toward lawless men, but I am convinced that the Ku-Klux spirit is now dead in this county, as it is everywhere else, and that the civil and political rights of the black man are now as secure here as are those of the white man. I have had an excellent opportunity, in Clinton, to converse with some of the most intelligent black men, and I find that they now have no complaints to make of their treatment by the whites. By their own testimony, they vote as they please, without molestation from any source, unless they desire to vote the Conservative or Liberal ticket, when they are in real danger of punishment by persons of their own race.

1872.

CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

The Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association have the pleasure of announcing the following General and Special Premiums for Field Crops to be awarded at the Fourth Annual Fair of the Association, in the Fall of 1872:

FIELD CROPS.

COTTON.

For largest crop of Cotton upon four (4) acres or less of upland, with statement of quality of soil, mode of cultivation, amount and kind of manure used, the time of planting and variety of cotton; the land to be measured and the yield to be vouched for by affidavit—one bale to be exhibited:
1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " " .. 30
3rd " " " " " .. 20
For largest crop of Cotton upon one (1) acre of land, regulations same as above:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25
For largest crop of Cotton on one acre by a boy not over eighteen years of age—Medal and $20
For second largest crop..... 15
For third " 10

CORN.

For largest crop of Corn grown upon four (4) acres of upland. Regulations same as for Cotton; two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:
1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " " .. 30
3rd " " " " " .. 20
For largest crop of Corn grown upon one (1) acre of land, same regulations as above:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25
For largest crop of Corn on one acre made by a boy not over eighteen years of age: Medal and $20
For second best crop..... 15
For third " " 10

WHEAT.

For the largest yield of Wheat from five (5) acres; under same rules and regulations for Cotton and Corn—two bushels to be exhibited: Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

OATS AND RYE:

For largest yield of Rice, Oats or Rye, same regulations as above; two bushels to be exhibited:
Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

POTATOES.

For largest crop of Sweet Potatoes upon one (1) acre; one-fourth to be dug and two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20
For largest crop of Irish Potatoes upon one-half (½) acre.
Same regulations as above for Sweet Potatoes:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$10

PEAS, &c., &c.

For largest crop of Ground Peas upon one acre:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20
For largest yield Stock Peas upon one acre; for largest yield of Turnips upon one acre; for largest yield of Beets upon one acre.—Two bushels of each to be exhibited; under same regulations as other crops:
Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$10

HAY.

For largest yield of Stock Pea-vine Hay on one acre; one bale to be exhibited:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25
For largest yield of Native Grass; one bale to be exhibited; quality and quantity to be considered:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value....$25
The grass must be cut from land cultivated for Hay.
Largest yield of Red Clover upon one acre; largest yield of Cultivated Grasses upon one acre; one bale of each to be exhibited:
Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.$25
To the farmer who raises and applies the largest quantity of Domestic Manures to, and by each horse, mule or ox, used in the cultivation of his farm, the quantity to be certified to by two or more competent witnesses:
Premium—Solid Silver Plate, value.....$50

All the rules and regulations specified in the foregoing Premiums *must be complied with. Affidavits* and *certificates*, as required, to be filed with the General Secretary, when the articles are entered, *otherwise* the Awarding Committees will withhold Premiums.

Largest yield of each of the following articles of fruit and vegetables, to be proved by affidavit and submitted to the Committee:

Garden Peas.....$10
Cucumbers..... 10
Tomatoes..... 8
Asparagus..... 10
Radishes..... 5
Peaches..... 8
Pears..... 5
Grapes, Scuppernong, Flowers and Concord. 10

SPECIAL PREMIUMS

By the Navassa Guano Company of Wilmington:
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of corn from 4 acres upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of cotton from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of oats from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of turnips from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of sweet potatoes from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of peanuts from 4 acres of upland.

The Navassa Guano to be used alone in competing for the above Premiums, or only in combination with plantation manures or vegetable matter. Samples of the crops named must be exhibited at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. Yield of crops required to be properly authenticated in accordance with the regulations of the Association, and decisions to be made by Committees appointed for the purpose by the Association.

Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 21, 1871.

Maj. J. A. Engelhard General Secretar Cape Fear Agricultural Association:

SIR—As State Agents for the Carolina Fertilizer, we offer the following premiums, to be competed for at the Annual Fair, November, 1872:
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Corn to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Wheat to the acre.
600 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Peanuts to the acre.
400 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Sweet Potatoes to the acre.
400 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Turnips to the acre.
The above premiums are for crops produced by the use of Carolina Fertilizer alone, or in combination with plantation manure only; and the awarding of said premiums is left discretionary with the Committee of the Association, under their rules.
Competitors will be required to furnish us with detailed statements of mode of application, and culture, and the results; and the awards of the Committee will be fulfilled by shipment of the Fertilizer as directed, upon receipt by us of the above required statements.

Very respectfully
DEROSSET & CO., State Agents.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 8th, 1872.

Maj. J. A. Engelhard, General Secretary Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

SIR:—As Agents of WHANN'S RAWBONE-AS PERPHOSPHATE and the STAR AMMONIATED SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE, we offer the following Premiums to be competed for at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association to be held in the Fall of 1872:
2,000 lbs. Whann's Superphosphate for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
2,000 lbs. Star Phosphate for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
The above Premiums are for crops produced by use of either of the above Fertilizers alone, or only in combination with plantation manures or vegetable matter.
We offer also one ton each of "Whann's" and "Star Phosphate" in competition with other phosphates or Commercial Fertilizers. Certificates must be furnished to the General Secretary, setting forth that our Phosphates were used, side by side, with other Fertilizers. The person who produces the best results from the use of either "Whann's" or "Star," compared with any or all others, shall be entitled to one half of the special manure used. The same quantity of each of the competing Fertilizers to be used in the test and on the same kind of ground.
Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture.

VICK & MEBANE, General Agents.

MAJ. J. A. ENGELHARD, Secretary C. F. A. A.:
SIR:—Please offer the following as Special Premiums to be competed for at the next Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, in November, 1872:
1,000 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of cotton to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of corn to the acre.
500 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of peanuts to the acre.
500 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of sweet potatoes to the acre.
The above premiums are for the crops produced by this guano alone.
The rules and regulations of the Association must be complied with.

NORTHOP & CUMMING.

Other Special Premiums, and the General Premium list, will be issued early in the Spring. Very attractive premiums will be offered in all departments of industry, including a valuable Premium to the housewife exhibiting the largest and best specimens of her handiwork.

Col. S. L. Fremont, President Cape Fear Agricultural Association:

We offer Twenty-Five Dollars for the largest native Hog, to be decided at your next Fair by the proper Awarding Committee.

LOUIS, DAVIS & CO.

Wilmington, Aug. 13, 1872.

NEW DRUG STORE.

The undersigned has opened a first class Drug Store on Third Street, opposite the City Hall, with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he keeps constantly on hand a fresh supply of

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
Perfumery,
India Rubber Goods,
Toilet Articles, &c.

☞ Patent Medicines in variety. ☜
NIGHT CALLS promptly attended to.

W. COWAN GREEN,
Licensed Dispensing Chemist,
Proprietor.
july 24 254-tf

J. R. TOLAR, of N. C. | J. H. HART, of S. C

TOLAR & HART,
Commission Merchants,

132 Front Street, New York.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.
Orders Receive Prompt Attention.
june 14 22-w6m*

Established 1860.

Randal H. Foote & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

70 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Gold, Stocks and Bonds, Bought and Sold on Commission.

REFERENCES.—Jay Cooke & Co., N. Y.; Mechanics Banking Association, or any old Banking House or Commercial Agency in New York.

N. B.—Pamphlet on "WALL STREET AND ITS OPERATIONS" furnished free on application.
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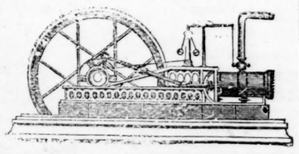

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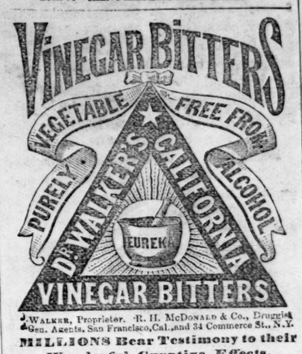

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